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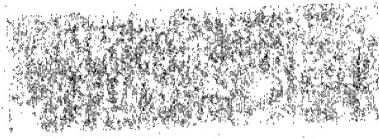
# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2660

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19 July 1982

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No. 2660

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LIST OF PERSONS ARRESTED PUBLISHED

Cotonou EHUZU in French 20 May 82 p 4

/Excerpts/ The comrade minister of national defense announced the following:

In execution of instructions given to the comrade minister of interior and public security and the comrade minister of national defense by the national executive council permanent committee within the framework of security and purification of morals throughout the country, various operations for the checking and verification of identity papers were carried out by the Benin people's armed forces in the city of Cotonou after midnight.

These operations in the zone lying between the old port and the Dantopka market resulted in the arrest of several persons who obviously constituted a public danger to our peaceful people since this particular zone had become a veritable refuge for individuals without employment and of doubtful morality who wandered around and operated villainously and often armed.

Up to now, the following persons have been arrested:

1. Atacora Province

Yoto Yaka, 38 years of age.

2. Atlantic Province

Houedanou Amorce, 26 years of age.

Akoundenou Paul, 18 years of age.

Zinsou Koko, 45 years of age.

Houndebasso Bertin, 18 years of age.

da Silva Calixte, 46 years of age.

Adanvehinto I. Roger, 32 years of age.

de Souza Cyrille, 16 years of age.

Abul Calixte, 33 years of age.

Gnonlonfound, 22 years of age.

Zinkpé Pascal, 23 years of age.

Dossa Lucien, 16 years of age.

da Silveira Georges, 36 years of age.

Quenum Innocent, 20 years of age.

Houessou Justin, 42 years of age.  
Kponso Theophile, 42 years of age.  
Lanfonkponde Nazaire, 18 years of age.  
da Costa Roger, 18 years of age.  
Azoha Jean, 14 years of age.  
Zodehougnan Hyacinthe, 29 years of age.  
Aballo Antoine, 41 years of age.

### 3. Mono Province

Sossaminou Yaovi, 28 years of age.  
Aite Godfroyd, 22 years of age.  
Eclou Parfait, 19 years of age.  
Hounza Comlan, 24 years of age.  
Ayaovi Georges, 19 years of age.  
Ramaou Francois, 20 years of age.  
Ahouanye Magloire, 18 years of age.  
Agbegnigan Eugene, 36 years of age.  
Amoussouguenou Dominique, 31 years of age.  
Kpotanhinto Basile, 23 years of age.  
Degboe Vital, 18 years of age.  
Hounkpe Alfred, 22 years of age.

### 4. Oueme Province

Bayaki Latifou, 20 years of age.  
Saizonou Albert, 36 years of age.  
Kabirou Liadi, 25 years of age.  
Logbo Felicien, 22 years of age.  
Dossou Kiki, 28 years of age.  
Agossou Houndjenoukan, 26 years of age.  
Vlanou Sebastien, 16 years of age.  
Siaka Waissi, 30 years of age.  
Lawani Ramanou, 21 years of age.  
Nandjimou Adechinan, 33 years of age.  
Odou Pascal, 32 years of age.  
Sohoungohoue, 18 years of age.  
Agossou Djoyi, 20 years of age.  
Akplogan Richard, 22 years of age.  
Klika Jean, 18 years of age.  
Koulafoke Jean, 22 years of age.  
Eloi Pie, 12 years of age.  
Bonou Etienne, 16 years of age.  
Hinnouho Honfo, 38 years of age.  
Zinsou Gbossemene, 24 years of age.  
Mehounou Sourou, 20 years of age.  
Okounde Agbavayinon, 22 years of age.  
Dakpogan Medard, 13 years of age

Fassinou Marcel, 14 years of age.  
Adognon Bertin, 31 years of age.  
Akowanou Felix, 13 years of age.  
Hounguevou Michel, 32 years of age.  
Hounkpe Segonan, 35 years of age.  
Oussou Damase, 30 years of age.

#### 5. Zou Province

Ogouma Etienne, 30 years of age.  
Aguessi Jean, 17 years of age.  
Gbaguidi Jean, 16 years of age.  
Gnonlongan Gabriel, 13 years of age.  
Hountcha Charles, 11 years of age.  
Soungbohe Theophile, 34 years of age.  
Behanzin Michel, 31 years of age.  
Ahamada Andre, 33 years of age.  
Djeco Clautaire, 17 years of age.  
Zodehougan Leonard, 23 years of age.  
Djakpo Clement, 24 years of age.  
Hefoummey Remy, 18 years of age.  
Nouagobi Albert, 42 years of age.  
Dagbeto Louis Giele, 28 years of age.  
Azanai Ephrem, 23 years of age.  
Agbohounme Pascal, 16 years of age.  
Lougbegnon Alfred, 22 years of age.  
Gangbo Nestor, 22 years of age.

#### 6. Foreigners

Sia Daniel, 16 years of age.  
Kouekou Ama, 26 years of age.  
John Daouda, 26 years of age.  
Raphael Gnonboule, 21 years of age.  
Obitchere Valentin, 32 years of age.  
Kalo Djoma, 34 years of age.  
Nana Samuel, 33 years of age.  
Kamarou D. Fassola, 16 years of age.  
Johnson Jacob, 22 years of age.  
Oke Djamma, 27 years of age.  
Ogouyomi Alias, 25 years of age.  
Igbe Olegoun, 19 years of age.  
Choka Antoine, 21 years of age.  
Debayenon Tossou, 40 years of age.  
Tchegbedi Jerome, 33 years of age.  
Kouemigan Ekoe, 20 years of age.  
Lawson Eboe, 20 years of age.  
Mitognihoun Lucien, 41 years of age.  
Sohou Kouam, 14 years of age.  
Youssou, Sal, 23 years of age.

Relatives of persons of Benin nationality are requested to appear at the Ministry of Interior and Public Security as soon as the publication of this communique appears. In any case, Benin nationals arrested will be handed over to the comrade presidents of state administration committees and provincial prefects to be morally and socially reeducated and to be reintegrated in national production and construction activities.

As for individuals of foreign nationality, they will be handed over to the competent authorities of their respective countries.

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CSO: 4719/1038

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CAMEROON

APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1982-1983 APPROVED

AB251015 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 24 Jun 82

[All figures as heard]

[Excerpts] The first ordinary session of the 1982-83 legislative year has just come to an end. This evening's marathon session was devoted to examination and adoption of the bills studied during this budgetary session. This concerns the appropriation bill of the 1982-83 financial year. The bill was unanimously adopted.

The 1982-83 appropriation bill which was adopted this evening by our deputies was balanced at the attractive sum of 410 billion CFA francs. In comparison, last year's budget stood at 310 billion CFA francs. The appropriation bill adopted this evening comprises 365,845,000,000 CFA francs representing fiscal revenue; 110,363,000,000 CFA francs representing nonfiscal revenue with 1,792,000,000 CFA francs accruing from various revenues; and 6 billion CFA francs drawn on the reserve fund.

Out of the 410 billion CFA francs of this budget, 256,712,000,000 will be reserved for the current budget. This amount will also be split up for the running of public services which takes 186,209,467,000 CFA francs and transfer expenditure which takes 70,502,543,000 CFA francs. The capital budget stands at 153,288,000,000 CFA francs. [passage omitted]

Now the breakdown of the budgetary allocations:

Presidency	8,121,388,000 CFA francs
Attached services	14,028,077,000
National assembly	2,032,961,000
The prime minister's office	576,054,000
Economic and social council	287,696,000
Foreign affairs	3,561,118,000

Territorial administration	7,301,444,000 CFA francs
Justice	3,373,453,000
Armed forces	27,796,006,000
National education	40,446,000,000
Youth and sports	3,226,186,000
Information and culture	2,300,320,000
Finance	9,291,280,000
Economy and planning	2,605,348,000
Tourism	659,565,000
Scientific and technical agency	730,744,000
Agriculture	7,265,525,000
Stock breeding, fisheries and animal husbandry	2,208,827,000
Mines and energy	1,019,940,000
Equipment	14,050,105,000
Town planning and housing	8,525,061,000
Public health	13,827,000,000
Social affairs	20,348,709,000
Post and telecommunications	6,309,246,000
Transport	1,424,153,000
Public service	1,457,120,000

The amount allocated to internal public debts stands at 5,315,500,000 CFA francs compared with 5,627,015,000 last year. The interventions by the state will amount to 37,564,756,000 CFA francs and common expenses will amount to 27,732,285,000 CFA francs. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4719/1145

VALCO'S DECISION AGAINST REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS, ASSERTS RAWLINGS

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jun 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] The decision by the Volta Aluminium Company (VALCO) to shut down one of its five pot-lines at the Tema Smelter site is aimed at creating socio-political problems in the country, Flt-Lt. J.J. Rawlings, chairman of the PNDC has said.

The PNDC Chairman said it was also aimed at thwarting the advancement of the revolutionary process going on in the country.

Flt-Lt. Rawlings made these observations when he opened a ten-day Cadre School for the Armed Forces' Defence Committee (AFDC) at the Afienya Youth Training Centre near Tema last Saturday.

The school, which is being attended by 100 members of the AFDC drawn from the Greater Accra area, is to educate the soldiers on the aims and objectives of the revolution and the role they are expected to play in it.

Flt-Lt Rawlings explained that because of the on-going revolution which is meant to create awareness among the masses of this country, there are attempts by VALCO and other multinationals to cripple the economy thus creating socio-political problems.

The PNDC Chairman pointed out that the problems of this country stemmed from the activities of the multinationals and that the current revolution is meant to cut off the stronghold these companies have got on Ghana.

"Unlike June 4, we will now concentrate on the big cheats and not just minor and superficial cheats we see in the Makola Markets," he stated.

"We have to do away with the situation which makes us to serve other people's economy," the Chairman stressed.

Explaining the tricks and techniques used by the so-called developed countries to get a firm hold on peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, Flt-Lt. Rawlings maintained that foreign aid which is supposedly meant to help these countries rather enslaved them.

He said that foreign aid turned out to create huge profits which are used to develop the donor countries.

The Chairman urged the soldiers to try to attain what he termed "the freedom to be" because it is through the attainment of freedom to be that they would attain "the freedom to have."

"There is only one objective for man and that is the freedom to be and to have," he added.

He said man was made to create and tame nature and as such Ghanaians have to nurse their latent creative instincts to become independent.

Flt-Lt Rawlings was of the opinion that because Ghanaians did not understand the natural freedom of man they are held in the bondage of so called "essential commodities."

"We must step on the threshold of independence so that nobody will control us anymore," he philosophised.

Flt-Lt Rawlings asked the soldiers to learn the fundamentals of revolution so that they could properly be the vanguard of the revolution.

CSO: 4700/1520

NEW YOUTH MOVEMENT TO BE FORMED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 24 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Breda Atta-Quayson]

[Text] A National Democratic Youth Movement which shall be based on the principles of patriotism, international brotherhood and the dignity of labour is to be formed shortly.

The movement will provide a broad banner under which the youth would be mobilised to concentrate their efforts on the liberation of the under-privileged.

The movement, when established, will sponsor the formation of a children's organisation for the age group of four to 15 years to inculcate revolutionary principles into them.

Mr Zaya Yeebo, PNDC Secretary for Youth and Sports said this at the 10-day Cadre School for the Armed Forces PDCs currently taking place at the Afienna South Training Centre near Tema yesterday.

The Secretary said that the envisaged National Democratic Youth Movement would embrace "youth in the Armed Forces, the Police, the Civil and Public Service, people in the private sector of the national economy, markets, streets and in the rural and urban areas."

He stated that the National Youth Organising Commission was only an interim body which is working out the modalities of the transition from the "neo-colonial National Youth Council (NYC) to a mass National Youth Movement."

The new national youth movement, Mr Yeebo indicated, would intensify skill training programmes with special emphasis on cadre development.

He said under this programme "an ideologically clear core of cadres would be provided with skills in carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, plumbing, animal husbandry, food crop farming etc."

The new movement would take active part in the implementation of the "Food for the People Programme" by establishing agricultural projects such as fish ponds, food crop and industrial crop farms, animal husbandry and food preservation research projects, Mr Yeebo added.

CALL FOR RESTRUCTURING OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

**T**HE Secretary for the Western Region, Dr M. A. Appiah, has called for the immediate restructuring of Islamic education because, in his opinion, the Islamic system does not benefit the society; besides, it fails to prepare pupils for any particular profession or career. He also noted that the system creates "redundant people who indulge in black marketing, smuggling, gambling and other vices, or depend on aims for livelihood," and finally advised Muslims to move away from buying and selling on the pavements and enter into the productive sector.

We disagree with the Regional Secretary's comments on Islamic education, because they cannot be supported by the facts. Historically it is Islam and not Christianity that gave Ghanaians their first formal education. Indeed, up till today the only non-colonialist alternative to colonial records of our country and of all other West African countries are the Islamic Arabic sources; and so today no book of history on Ghana or West Africa is respected if it shies away from Islamic sources. The only Christian missionary source which comes close to this enviable record are the German missionaries who worked here.

In order to deny the 'natives' an alternative source of written records to compare with their own, the colonialists conducted a campaign of intimidation and harassment against Islamic education in West Africa, especially in Ghana. They effectively barred graduates of Islamic schools from any work opportunities unless they went through the colonial educational system. The colonial teachers refused to recognize Islamic names and forced Moslems to adopt white Christian names before they were allowed to be educated.

Independence has not really improved the lot of Moslems in Ghana. An attempt by Dr Kwame Nkrumah to integrate Islamic education into the national educational system was sabotaged by officials of his own Ministry of Education. Indeed, the few Islamic splinter groups which managed to remain in the nation's educational system like the Ahmadiyya Movement have had to sacrifice some Islamic principles by, for example, accepting to go to school on Friday, which is the day of rest in Islam, and staying away on Sunday, a day which although is meaningful to Christians remains completely meaningless to Muslims.

When Nkrumah left, that was the end, at least until the early seventies when the then Government, in response to students' demand for democratization of education, got one officer in the Ministry of Education to tackle the Muslim issue. The very competent work of that officer was again allowed to go to ruins when he retired recently. As most Islamic schools are squeezed out of the system, the officers who are charged with administering the system just use funds as they please and probably draw a long list of ghost teachers and claiming salaries on their behalf.

Even though no primary educational system, be it Secular, Christian or Islamic, prepares pupils for any particular profession or career, we are yet to be convinced how only the Islamic system creates redundant people who indulge in black marketing, smuggling, gambling and other vices such as depending on alms for livelihood as claimed by the Regional Secretary.

The traditional Islamic schools are doing a great service to Ghana. Although their teachers are paid by the Islamic community, they do not ask for any special favours like tax exemption, et cetera, as against teachers in the Christian schools who are paid by the State in addition to the various tax exemptions given to the churches.

Muslims have suffered a long history of discrimination and intimidation. Even when relief aid is to be distributed in the north, where Muslims outnumber Christians, this is done through Christian committees which use the aid items as religious traps to get converts. In the Constitution which has just been overthrown, workers and Muslims were denied any say in how the country should be run; all the orthodox Christian churches and professionals were reserved respective areas of influence. Even though there are Islamic graduates who are proficient in English and Arabic, they are hardly employed in the public service, and we continue to send out diplomats to Arabic countries who do not understand a word of Arabic and fail completely to relate with the environment of their missions.

In all these, the Muslims complicate issues by not indigenizing their leadership. There remains a large number of their Imams and leaders who are foreigners, unlike the orthodox churches where foreign priests are in the minority. However, this is not to say that Islam has not produced brains who are Ghanaians and who can "take their places as men and women of our race."

Ghana, like the USA, is a secular republic, and like the USA, Ghana must see to it that all the various people with their various religious beliefs are fairly integrated. But Ghana is the only country in West Africa where the two main Islamic events are not national holidays whilst the Christian events are.

## BRIEFS

NEW MUSLIM HOSPITAL--The Ghana Muslim Mission is to establish a hospital in the Central Region with assistance from the Saudi Arabian government, Alhaji Muhammed Iba Aikins, secretary of the Central Region branch of the Ghana Muslim Preachers Association, has announced. Addressing Moslems of Mankessim at the weekend, Alhaji Aikins said in addition, the mission would open five more Islamic-English schools in the region during the 1982-83 academic year. He said feasibility studies on the hospital had almost been completed and it was expected to take off early next year. Alhaji Aikins advised Muslim parents to give their wards formal education by sending them to schools to enable them grow up to become useful citizens of the country in future. He urged all Ghanaians to forget their political, religious and tribal sentiments and unite as a team for the success of the country's development. Alhaji Aikins urged Ghanaians to see themselves as vessels of the Almighty Allah, united in a "Holy War." He said it was only with divine guidance that Ghanaians would be able to escape the many pitfalls and traps that had been laid for them and set in their path. Malam Amadu Amoasi, regional president of the association, urged all Moslems and members of other religious bodies to continue to offer prayers to God for the success of the agricultural revolution. He also urged Muslim communities to undertake communal labour and farming to ensure increased food production. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 21 Jun 82 pp 1, 3]

NEW MUSLIM MOVEMENT--A new Muslim movement known as "Ghana Muslims Reformatory Organisation" has been formed in Kumasi. At the first meeting of the organisation at the Uddara Barracks mosque, the Imam of the Fourth Battalion of Infantry said the aims and objectives of the new organisation would be to seek the unity and welfare of Muslims in the country. Alhaji Ibrahim said the organisation would undertake large-scale farming throughout the country as its contribution towards the success of the "green revolution." It would also build schools, clinics and hospitals through voluntary contributions. He said the organisation had already acquired ten hectares of land at Adukrom, near Kumasi, to start the farming project and urged individual members to embrace the PNDC agricultural programme by cultivating large farms. Other speakers included chief of Kumasi Zongo, Alhaji Aminu Ali. [Text] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 23 Jun 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/1520

CALL FOR INVESTIGATION OF CAUSES OF STUDENT UNREST

Nairobi MSETO in Swahili 23 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Causes of Riots Should Be Investigated"]

[Text] Many of our domestic authorities recently called for an investigation into the root cause of the student strikes in some of our domestic institutions of learning.

In a period of just one week this month, from 5 May to 7 May, student riots occurred in Egerton College, Kenyatta University College and Kenya Technical Teachers College.

Simultaneously, students of the Medical Training College (MTC) were also preparing to boycott classes but, luckily, deputy Minister of Health James Njiru seized the opportunity to talk with the students and the danger of a strike was averted.

The thing that is troublesome and so confusing is seeing that when the students of those colleges boycott classes, they start rioting and vandalizing those colleges. Rioting is simply not the way at all to make their demands known to the competent authorities. It is total lack of manners and destruction which absolutely must not be put up with in those colleges.

On the other hand, we endorse the views of Mr Njiru that many of the problems leading to strikes in schools and colleges are attributable to students whose parents are wealthy. Mr Njiru said that when those colleges are closed, wealthy parents send their children abroad to continue their studies.

Thus, it is evident that poor students are the ones who suffer the most as a result of the closing of those schools. Therefore, it would be most advisable for students from poor families to keep at their studies while in college until they are done, and not be tempted in any manner to take part in strikes which could bring about the interruption of their studies.

Finally we endorse the authorities' call for a speedy investigation in order to be able to determine immediately what type of people are stirring up the student strife in our colleges. A thorough investigation must also examine why the recent trouble took place while our country was preparing for an important international conference on the environment. If the investigation surfaces any one, politician or ordinary person, that person must be dealt with expeditiously.

9216  
CSO: 4749/35

MOSLEM ENDOWMENT FUNDS ASKED TO HELP NEEDY STUDENTS

Nairobi MSETO in Swahili 23 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "An Appeal for the Mosque Endowment"]

[Text] Last week a deputy minister of labor, the honorable Sharif Nassir Taib, made some good recommendations to the board of trustees of the Mosque Endowment Commission.

Sharif Nassir proposed that the commission use the large sums of money it has accumulated to improve the condition of Islamic youth, many of whom cannot continue with their studies because of lack of money.

This leader wanted it to be known that there is no need at all for Islamic leaders to travel to Arabia or anywhere else in search of aid to build schools and mosques while the Mosque Endowment Commission here has ample funds which can be used for that purpose.

He called on the Muslims of Kenya to be a good example to other Muslims in the world. Without a doubt, the finest example Kenya's Muslims can set is an effort at self-reliance.

We endorse Sharif Nassir's urging that the Mosque Endowment Commission should meet with Muslim leaders from time to time to find ways to help Muslims--especially youth who need educational assistance.

One important matter that the trustees of the Mosque Endowment Commission must recognize and give more importance to is helping Muslim children get a western education along with religious instruction.

Undoubtedly the donors of the funds accumulated in the Mosque Endowment, before dying, intended to bequeath their wealth to the erection of mosques, colleges, schools, etc., and finally to ensuring that the poor would benefit from those funds.

What is the use of amassing those revenues (money, houses, farms, etc.) and not giving consideration to the importance of helping the intended recipients of such aid?

We hope that this issue will be thoughtfully pondered by the trustees of the mosque endowment. Many Muslim youth in this country need educational assistance. If these young people succeed they will surely turn out to be eminently successful individuals, not only for the Islamic community alone but also for the whole nation of Kenya.

LESOTHO

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Lesotho's ambassador to Mozambique, His Excellency D. Makoa, yesterday presented his credentials to President Canaan Banana of Zimbabwe [Text] [MB021230 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 1 Jul 82 MB]

CSO: 4700/1492

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN--A loan agreement for nearly \$3 million was signed in Monrovia today between Liberian Government and the FRG for the implementation of the Katota pipe-borne water project. Foreign Minister Dr Fahnbulleh signed on behalf of the Liberian Government while the German ambassador to Liberia signed for his government. [Excerpt] [AB012128 Monrovia Domestic Service in English ]100 GMT 1 Jul 82 AB]

CSO: 4700/1493

REPORT BY PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER ANALYZED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Jun 82 pp 1-2, 4

[Text] This explains that.

It is in that spirit that we have seen fit to compare the two major addresses delivered recently by President Didier Ratsiraka and Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona.

In fact, the two reports are complementary, and indeed they overlap.

Crisis has struck us with its full force. This is well known. And it is also "all-round" crisis in the sense that it comes in part from imported inflation because of the world economic situation, and in part from our difficulties in handling the existing reality, that is to say the crisis.

The current situation demands of us "the utmost in production," above all in the agricultural sector, so that we will be self-sufficient in food and can export a surplus as a "source of foreign exchange." This is the interpretation to be given the address delivered to strike a balance for 1981 by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona last week. There is also, as some people believe after this series of major addresses of national interest, a need to pursue a true austerity policy.

Agricultural Figures

Madagascar is a basically agricultural country. It is regrettable to note that a large part of our farm production showed either a substantial decline or a barely perceptible increase in the course of 1981. This was the case with cassava, with 1,744,610 tons produced in 1981 as compared to 1,691,675 in 1980 (3 percent). Peanut production even declined by 21 percent, with production of 30,470 tons in 1981 as compared to 38,945 in 1980. There was a decline for tobacco, with production of 3,890 tons in 1981 as compared to 4,540 in 1980 (14 percent). This was also true for sugar cane, with 1,441,100 tons produced in 1981 as compared to 1,483,000 in 1980 (0.8 percent). Happily, cottons production showed a substantial increase in the course of this period, to 38,128 tons in 1981 from 24,600 in 1980, representing a 50-percent increase. Fortunately as well, vanilla (6 50 [sic]), cloves (78 percent) and kabaro (59 percent) showed an increase.

In a completely different connection, the resurgence of cattle thefts, with a total of 21,673 in 1981 as compared to 18,500 in 1980, requiring expenditures of 137,021,798 Malagasi francs in 1981 as compared to 80,226,500 in 1980, must be noted. We now know the steps taken by the revolutionary regime with regard to the more "extensive" use of the "development" army, for the safety of the peasants and to encourage production.

The decline in our production of fish from the sea, to 10,600 tons in 1981 from 10,850 in 1980, should also be noted. However, there is here a source of considerable interest (local consumption, exports) if we can only learn to exploit this "insular" activity more fully.

The effort undertaken by the revolutionary regime to develop the Grand Sud and Oublie region is also worthy of praise, in particular the water pipe systems from Tolagnaro to Amboasary, Ambovombe to Tsihombe, Beloha to Betroka, etc. Drilling, well construction, acquisition of tank trucks and the building of storage tanks--all this is happening there! The participation of friendly countries, in particular the Common Market countries and Japan, should be stressed in particular.

#### Industry

The industrialization effort is also considerable. A sum of 18,298,000,000 Malagasy francs was allocated in 1981 for the construction or expansion of certain industrial units. Among the most important projects we might mention the KOBAMA flour mill in Antsirabe, the Arivonimamo poultry complex, the SIRAMA [Malagasy Sugar Company] plant in Namakia, the SUMATEX plant in Toliary, the JIRAMA [Malagasy Electricity and Water Company] household appliance manufacturing facility in Analamahitsy, the ZEREN fertilizer plant in Toamasina, the Amboanio-Mahajanga cement plant, etc. All of this illustrates the often little-known activities of the revolutionary regime at a time when pessimism is often gaining the upper hand. This is a human failing, it must be acknowledged.

The address delivered by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona to the People's National Assembly last Friday is still the focus of political circles in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to the extent that it is a mine of information on the one hand, and on the other, it has made it possible to understand the various achievements of the government in the course of the 1978-1980 plan and the work begun on the 1982-1987 plan. But as these achievements are impossible without financial support, we will base our comments here on the taxes collected by the Malagasy government during 1981.

#### Direct Taxes

The total of direct taxes for 1981, estimated initially at 21.5 billion Malagasy francs, came to 23,463,000,000, representing a 9.3-percent increase.

On learning of these figures, one cannot help but think of the financial potential enjoyed by the government. This was why it was able to undertake a number of projects that the prime minister made a point of mentioning in his report.

But this sum remains inadequate in terms of the achievements proposed in the 1982-1987 plan.

#### Indirect Taxes

With an initial estimate of 12,206,000,000 Malagasy francs, the total for indirect taxes came to 14,743,000,000, representing an increase of 15 percent. Again this is an addition to the state budget which is not negligible. But the use of this amount also depends to a great extent on its distribution to the various ministries. According to the prime minister's report, each ministry proved capable of managing its budget (for operations and in some cases investments) and was thus able to undertake projects. Each ministry head, however, will have to provide details. Following the address by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona, it is also possible to state that, despite the crisis, the officials are doing everything in their power to ensure that our revolution triumphs.

#### Registrations and Stamps

The taxes collected by the government on registries and stamps in 1981 came to 15,079,513,000 Malagasy francs in 1981, up 28 percent from the initial estimate. The figures show that all the government estimates were exceeded, a reflection of the effort made by the executive branch to ensure the triumph of the Malagasy socialist revolution. We await the initiatives of the chief of state, particularly in this period of crisis.

#### Malagasy Tax Monopoly Administration

While the total in 1980 came to 6,687,835,489 Malagasy francs, the figure was up 47 percent in 1981 (9,852,554,441).

#### Customs Duties

Because of the decline in the volume of products imported by the Malagasy state--an austerity requirement--the budget resources obtained from customs duties were down 23 percent (51,818,527,668 Malagasy francs in 1980 as compared to 39,525,551,619 in 1981). However, we believe that this reduction will make it possible to relaunch national investments. However, we must plan to increase our export products, our main source of foreign exchange.

5157  
CSO: 4719/1123

ALGERIA PROVIDING OIL STORAGE FACILITY AID

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by L. D. G. Traore: "Mali, Algeria Cooperate on Construction of Storage Tanks in Gao and Timbuktu"]

[Text] PETROSTOCK, which was established in March of 1981 and has its headquarters in Kinzambugu, representing an innovation in government policy in the realm of storage and distribution of oil products on our national territory, has been providing businessmen with services for some months now. And where it is functioning most successfully, it owes its success to the excellent cooperation relations linking us with certain adjacent countries, in particular the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria (RADP).

Thus, within the framework of the plan for the development of storage and distribution infrastructures for oil products on the territory of Mali, it was decided during the fourth session of the mixed Algerian-Malian committee which was held in December 1981 to draft documents finalizing the feasibility studies on the plans for the construction of storage tanks for hydrocarbons in Gao and Timbuktu. These documents were submitted to our government the day before yesterday during a ceremony at which the political secretary of the UDPM, [Democratic Union of Malian People] and minister of public works and transport, Mr Djibril Diallo, presided.

The first speaker was his excellency Mr Moundjid, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the RADP to Mali. He made a point of stressing the characteristics of the cooperation in which our two countries have engaged within the framework and to the benefit of their development.

"It is well, therefore," he said, "simply to recall that the cooperation in question is first of all that which links the two countries engaged in the struggle for development in an extension of the battle they waged for their independence and freedom. It is, moreover, cooperation which the circumstances and the stakes in the world today impose upon us.

"It is by this token that it represents an important factor and a definite encouragement to the relations and trade between African and Third World countries. It is in addition an illustration of the positive good-neighbor policy to which our respective governments are committed and a factor favoring the blossoming of our subregion.

"Let us hope that this cooperation which is being carried out through the use of our own resources, also excluding any paternalism, which our peoples reject, and taking into account the future, will continue, expand, and prosper. We are here in the service of that cooperation and Algeria, its people and its government have made it their credo."

The political secretary of the UDPM, for his part, stated that the ceremony "symbolizes and is concrete evidence of the excellence and the specific nature of cooperation between Algeria and Mali." The minister of public works and transport did not fail to stress the effort made by the Algerian government, which has not only guaranteed financing of the study but also provided high-level cadres for the needs of the project, who along with their Malian brothers, have fully covered the terrain and then completed the necessary analyses and syntheses within extremely short periods.

"This is an example of south-south cooperation which is important because of its progress and its results," Mr Djibril Diallo concluded. In substance, he stressed the priority nature of our commitment to the implementation of a true policy of supply and security for the country where hydrocarbons are concerned.

The satisfaction expressed by Mr Djibril Diallo has to do with the multiple goals PETROSTOCK proposes to achieve. In fact, this establishment for the supply and safe storage of oil products, which is a public enterprise of an industrial and commercial nature, with financial autonomy, is participating in the steady supply of our country with oil products, byproducts and residues.

To this end, it is responsible for seeing to the construction and administration of storage capacity for these products, the establishment and administration of security stocks of oil products, their byproducts and residues, the implementation of the agreements negotiated by the state pertaining to the supply of oil products and direct or indirect participation on behalf of the state in all industrial and commercial operations which may be related to the activities of the enterprise.

5157  
CSO: 4719/1117

PARTY CALLS FOR SURRENDER OF ARMS, AMMUNITION

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 22-23 May 82 p 7

/Circular No 5 of the UDPM /Democratic Union of Malian People/: "Fight the Illegal Introduction of Arms and Ammunition"/

/Text/ The attention of the militants is drawn especially to the development of a phenomenon which if it should not be quickly overcome and wiped out threatens to compromise public security.

This concerns the recrudescence of the smuggling and undeclared import of arms and ammunition in the following categories whose acquisition, detention and distribution is prohibited except in special cases duly authorized by competent authorities:

- firearms and ammunition known or used for warfare.
- defensive weapons and ammunition.
- hunting weapons and ammunition.
- firearms in general.

It is evident from the seizures by customs services and an evaluation of intelligence information that defensive and hunting weapons and ammunition are mainly those involved in extensive illegal traffic.

These weapons are illegally brought into the national customs territory by all means of transportation either (1) hidden in old clothing or other places in trunks and declared to customs as being personal effects or (2) transported in small quantities in suitcases or even carried stripped down on the bodies of small-time merchants or other "smugglers."

After getting by the customs hurdle, these weapons are deposited in farming hamlets or in rural or even urban housing in the custody of individuals interested in smuggling or persons of good faith who agree to holding the packages without realizing their contents.

This short description of practices used should aid in (1) orienting and intensifying the investigations that should be extended to all objects that might constitute a dangerous weapon to public security and (2) getting to the smuggling and facilitating the search for illegal arms depots.

The vastness of the frontiers, the intrepidity and ingenuousness of the smugglers make especially difficult and complex the campaign against arms traffic by using conventional administrative means and methods.

Assistance by other authorities, especially political authorities, proves indispensable.

This aid must be made concrete by (1) informing and alerting militants to the importance and dangerous nature of the development of this phenomenon, (2) communicating of intelligence information to competent services responsible for control over and surveillance of the national customs territory and (3) having militants participate effectively in seizure operations, if the case arises.

Any person possessing arms and ammunition, regardless of the quantities, who cannot justify their origin in accordance with Article 77 of the Customs Code, must be reported to the closest customs authorities, or if the latter are not available, to the most accessible administrative or political authority.

By means of this circular, the deputy secretary general of the UDPM requests all militants to lend their active assistance to the administration in order to help in making a census of all arms and to uncover the smugglers and all their possible accomplices.

More generally speaking, in conformity with previous party decisions within the framework of effective necessary collaboration between the political and administrative authorities, militants must aid the administration in all census operations, relating both to persons and to goods.

I call on you to provide the widest distribution of this circular and to comment on its terms with all militants for the purpose of effectively implementing it and reporting to the central executive office.

5671  
CSO: 4719/1038

MOZAMBIQUE

MACHEL REASSERTS UNITY OF MOZAMBICANS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Migueis Lopes Junior and Ricardo Timane: "There Are No Longer Former War Criminals, There Are Only Mozambicans"]

[Text] "There are no ANP's [Popular National Action], there are no PIDES [Police for the Control of Foreigners and Defense of the State], we are all Mozambicans," there are no commandos, there are no GE [Special Groups], we are all Mozambicans; there is not National Women's Movement, there are no war godmothers, we are all Mozambicans. The hall of Josina Machel [school] yesterday was the voice of millions, the unanimous force of our revolution embodied in a meeting such as there has never been held in any part of the world. Voices merged and flowed freely, shouted with tremendous force. Free Mozambicans were meeting the Mozambicans who are just beginning to be free and to enjoy this liberation. Tears of joy were shed by the audience and the participants. Newsmen charged with the difficult mission of transmitting through the rigid and poor means of words moments that surpass the normal dimensions of time and space were overcome by emotion. Their eyes were filled with tears. The event was happening to us and the hand that was taking notes became paralyzed. How can one describe the cry, the unanimous shout of freedom that shook the hall during the minutes that last an eternity, when President Samora concluded reading his speech closing the session. This shout had the value of a solemn promise among the unknown graves, among the mourning and pain, linked to humanism and generosity, the sacred task of total and complete liberation of land and men, which represented the most beautiful foundation of our revolution. For those rediscovered Mozambicans, representing all the others from Rovuma to Maputo in this their new commitment to the people and fatherland, yesterday was truly the day of their independence; the beginning of another phase of the protracted war of liberation of conscience from the clutches and ghosts of the past, assumed in their origins, causes and development. A day of meeting with the family, a day to raise one's head, of giving the eyes the brilliance of dignity, of the right to hard and healthy work and without burdens or complexes, sleep without nightmares, toward joyful and wholesome fun. Joy shared by free Mozambicans who thus saw their ranks enriched and more firm the wall of their unity. Joy allowed and made possible by the methods and principles of a party which made of politics a supreme way of culture because it is the synthesis of the most noble ideals and aspirations of a people.

It was when President Samora with the full weight of a legitimate representative of our people at the end of his speech ordered the removal of the tags with the names of the former war criminals that the loudest applause and shouts of joy were heard. Singing and dancing transformed the hall into an immense sea of happiness.

All merged into a whole of determination. It was a day of removal of all stigmas, it was a day to figure in the calendar of future generations, a warning to those who intend to violate our sovereignty and reduce us to slavery.

11634

CSO: 4742/330

MOZAMBIQUE

EDITORIAL ON GROWTH OF REVOLUTIONARY ARDOR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text] A nation is not measured in terms of square kilometers of territory or the number of its inhabitants.

A nation is a cultural product of the dialectic established between a social group and the territory which historically contains that group. A nation exists and prevails by the degree to which the concept of it lives and is accepted by each molecule of its component parts--its people.

Nation and people are therefore merged in that permanent movement of interaction for which man's struggle to transform nature for his own benefit serves as the driving force.

One effect of the meeting held recently in the country's capital was that it decolonized the abstract and alienating ideas of the nation which the ideological apparatus of Portuguese colonial fascism tried to instill in us for decades.

With the return from the nation's "shoreline" to its "main channel" by the thousands of "emigrants in conscience" represented by those who had been compromised with the colonizer, a new cultural qualitative leap has been achieved in the political concept of the "Mozambican people."

By rehabilitating those new members, we as a people are now prepared to deal with the total war being imposed on us by "Boer" Nazi fascism.

Today more than ever, the regime of apartheid knows that in order to destroy the nation that we are, it will have to annihilate the entire people making up that nation. And we can imagine the despair overtaking the agents recruited in our territory by Pretoria on seeing that against them are arrayed the weapons of the Mozambicans, who were once regarded as fertile ground for recruitment and enticement.

It is significant that while swelling the flow in the main channel of the nation-river, the strong current of the revolution is also throwing more impure cargo up onto the banks.

Jorge Costa and other infiltrators did not flee. They were expelled by the dynamics of a process which inexorably determines who its enemy is in every phase and inexorably brings about the early collapse of dissimulating maneuvers.

The concept of the nation, accepted and united against threats to its survival that come from abroad, does not eliminate the class struggle which propels and runs through all structures of our society.

That is why the Political and Organizational Offensive on the domestic level, of which the Offensive for Legality is a part, "must" operate in parallel with the joint offensive by the nation against the armed gangs financed and sent into our country by South Africa.

That is why the internal enemy has sought at all levels, to some extent successfully, to block and ward off the blows being struck against it by those offensives.

That is why the survival of bureaucracy, departmentalism, technocracy, and the coincident and multiple failings and shortcomings that have been felt in the field of production and supply can objectively be attributed to the conscious acts of sabotage practiced by the internal enemy in collusion with the Republic of South Africa.

That is why the organized people must take back into their own hands responsibility for deeper involvement in both the internal offensive and the struggle against the armed gangs.

That is why it is imperative and urgent to deepen the offensive within the various branches of the Defense and Security Forces, the state apparatus, and the economic sectors. That is why it is imperative to unmask and neutralize those who have been and are sabotaging the offensive from within and preventing it from developing to its fullest expression. This is a matter of vigilance that we must direct above all at our own structures so that the weaknesses that encourage and strengthen the enemy can no longer be called shortcomings.

11798  
CSO: 4742/328

MOZAMBIQUE

DRIVE AGAINST EMPLOYEE CRIME AT AIRPORT LAUNCHED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] The opening of baggage, thefts, and small smuggling operations concerned with shrimp and cashew nuts--chiefly crimes committed by certain workers at the Maputo International Airport--are due to the low level of vigilance and the lack of correct coordination and specific assignment of tasks among the administrative structures and police forces and vigilance groups stationed at the airport. That was the situation noted during a meeting held with the airport workers under the leadership of Joao Jose Manhanguele, PPM [Mozambican People's Police] commissioner for the city of Maputo.

Denunciation of the above-mentioned problems took place in a lifeless atmosphere characterized by the apathy of the participants, among them LAM [Mozambican Airlines] officials. Only by carefully conducting the meeting in such a way as to stir the participants to speak was the PPM commissioner able to uncover a few minor, but also unspecific, cases.

But the few who did speak, among them one of the airport officials, made it possible to get an acknowledgement of the existence of thefts, stealing, the opening of packages and luggage, and smuggling carried on in restricted circles.

Thefts and Baggage Opening Growing Worse

It should be emphasized that almost all those who spoke were reticent about mentioning specific cases or names. They simply admitted that "we are aware of many incidents, and it is the workers from here who are stealing."

Antonio Baptista, who is an official in the Freight Claims Department, said when questioned about the matter that he has been receiving numerous complaints from passengers on both domestic and international flights about the opening of luggage and thefts from packages. He said the situation was tending to grow worse.

He added: "It is not only small things that are being stolen here. In the situation we are in, even a motorbike could be stolen." Thefts occur most often in connection with packages from Tete--mainly when the shipments consist of beverages and other foodstuffs--and those from Nampula--peanuts and other items.

By way of example, it was reported in the meeting that two LAM workers had been arrested for stealing 30 kilograms of shrimp from Quelimane on the 30th of last month. The pilferers, who were discovered by a member of the People's Militia, were turned over to police authorities and are now awaiting trial. But that is only a drop in the bucket as far as day-to-day life at the airport is concerned.

Parallel with those facts, the LAM station chief revealed that the enterprise is currently paying claims to certain foreign companies as a result of a number of irregularities similar to those reported at the meeting.

#### Collusion?

The PPM commissioner for the city of Maputo, Joao Jose Manhanguele, said at the conclusion of the meeting that many of the cases occurring at the airport are due to a lack of permanent supervision of the workers and that to some extent, the situation may give the impression that there is collusion in some cases.

The commissioner asked: "There are thefts; everyone admits it and knows of incidents. But nobody knows anybody. How is that possible?" Plans have been made, however, for a meeting in the near future that will include in particular the LAM workers from the departments where most of the problems have been occurring. That meeting will also be aimed at learning about more problems, since few workers participated in the meeting held the day before yesterday.

#### Coordination Among Structures

During a brief meeting held by the PPM commissioner with the head of the Airport Migration Station and the commander of the PTC, it was concluded that there is a failure to coordinate activities by those structures and the airport administration as well as a failure to supervise the militiamen and members of the People's Vigilance Groups.

Moreover, there is a failure to define the specific tasks to be carried out by members of the People's Vigilance Groups. That explains why, at times, some of them have been doing no more than checking for excess baggage, a task that is not directly assigned to them.

The PPM commissioner said that to deal with those problems, the structures in question should meet as soon as possible to establish a new basis for work and make plans for developing closer relations with the airport's administrative structures.

11798  
CSO: 4742/328

MOZAMBIQUE

CHURCHES URGED TO ACHIEVE 'POLITICAL MATURITY'

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jun 82 p 5

[Report on press conference by Maximo Rafransoa, secretary general of the All-Africa Conference of Churches, by Experimental Television on 9 June 1982; place not specified]

[Text] A more realistic interpretation of politicosocial reality is a necessity for the churches of Africa and the entire world--that was the gist of the press conference held yesterday by Maximo Rafransoa, secretary general of the All-Africa Conference of Churches (AACC).

Maximo Rafransoa, who is a Malagasy by nationality, has been part of the AACC Secretariat since January 1981. Yesterday's meeting with Mozambican reporters at the Experimental Television (TVE) facilities was brief, but it served to demonstrate that a new current is already "moving faster" in Africa's churches.

The secretary general of the AACC, who can be described as a "progressive," is part of that group of clergy for whom socialism is not the "specter threatening the free world." In his analyses of specific social groups, among them the South African society, whose government oppresses the people, his use of Marxist categories is well known.

On the political level, the dialogue with Maximo Rafransoa dealt with an area of the world where tension is increasing--southern Africa--and with the efforts that the AACC has been making to guarantee peace and stability in the region.

Below we are presenting portions of the dialogue with Rafransoa, who also touched on the problem of the church's place in a country with a socialist system.

Question: In your opinion, what are the main problems being encountered in Mozambique and also in your mission of evangelization?

Maximo Rafransoa: I believe that the problem is one of personnel. I feel that possibly there is a need for greater commitment to the government in the latter's development policy. I feel that it is a matter of affirmation. I repeat that the big problem, in my opinion, is that the churches of Mozambique must achieve greater political maturity. It is necessary that the churches have historical awareness. They need to realize that they must be in the midst of the people, since here they are in a people's republic. That being the case, they must understand the role to be played in a socialist society. I believe that this is also a problem presenting itself to the churches in Mozambique. They must look at the efforts made in other socialist countries of Africa: in Congo, Benin, Madagascar, and Ethiopia.

Question: There is an issue in Mozambique that has even merited an analysis by the party: it is the problem of nationality and the church. In colonial times, the Catholic Church was allied with the colonial power, and even today, people wonder about that. What is your opinion?

Maximo Rafransoa: The churches affiliated with the AACC include Orthodox churches, Protestant churches, and native churches. The Catholic Church is not a member of our organization. So the situation in which the Catholics in Mozambique, Angola, and even Portugal were a part of the colonial power is a problem for the Roman Catholic Church. But as an example, my companion here, with whom I had dinner yesterday at the Polana Hotel, told me it was the first time he had been to the Polana because in the old days (in the colonial era), it was off limits to blacks. Well, I cannot speak for the Catholics, but my opinion is that they must bear witness to this (transitional) period as Africans. They must bear witness to the building of a nation. Look, I have known many Protestants who took part in the armed struggle. While that was not their official position, it was a clear position. The churches in Africa are still lulled by their routine practices, but they must also make a political interpretation of the reality surrounding them. On the other hand, of all the African churches--with the exception of the Orthodox Church in Ethiopia, which participated in the emperor's feudal system--I don't know of a single Protestant church that collaborated with the colonial power.

11798  
CSO: 4742/328

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

CHIEF OF STAFF IN HUNGARY--The chief of the general staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces, Sebastiao Mabote, was in the Hungarian People's Republic several days ago as part of his visit to several socialist countries. In Budapest Lt Gen Sebastiao Marcos Mabote was received by the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, Mihaly Korom. Present during the meeting was Col Gen Istvan Olah, chief of the general staff of the Hungarian People's Army. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jun 82 p 1] 11634

DOS SANTOS AT CEMA MEETING--The secretary of the Central Committee for Economic Policy of the FRELIMO Party, Marcelino dos Santos, arrived in Budapest yesterday to participate in another CEMA session. Accompanying Marcelino dos Santos is Hipolito Patricio, Mozambican ambassador to the USSR. The member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party left for the Hungarian People's Republic last Saturday. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Jun 82 p 1] 11634

CSO: 4742/330

NIGER

FRENCH MINISTER DISCUSSES FRANCE'S AFRICAN POLICY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 18 May 82 p 3

[Interview with Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister of cooperation and development, by the staff of MEDIAS FRANCE INTERCONTINENTS [MEI], date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] On the day before President Francois Mitterrand's official trip to Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Senegal, Jean-Pierre Cot, the French minister of cooperation and development, explained to the FRANCE INTERCONTINENTS MEDIA AGENCY what "France's African foreign policy," as he insistently calls it, consists of and how the French government puts this policy into practice.

[Question] If the activities of France abroad, the worldwide and prompt aid that Paris provides to various Third World countries, are generally known, what is less well known are the methods of the overseer of these actions, the workings of the Ministry of Cooperation and Development. Mr Minister, what is your department's role and with whom do you work?

[Answer] The Ministry of Cooperation and Development is a department inherited from the former Ministry of Cooperation. I say inherited because it is in the process of transforming itself and increasing the scope of its activity. The former ministry dealt only with bilateral relations with the African states. The new one also has competence in the area of multilateral relations, notably in what concerns relations with the World Bank and with the European Development Fund. It will be better able to mobilize the totality of French resources, multilateral as well as bilateral, devoted to public aid for development. It is an administration which includes 15,000 cooperants, 1,500 functionaries and which, I must say, is in the field, an efficient administration, with its agriculturalists, its teachers, its geographers, its technicians. It is an administration which, I believe, functions well and which the African states have, in the end, learned to appreciate over the course of years.

### A Responsibility "in the Field"

[Question] How does the Ministry of Cooperation and Development stand in relation to the president of the republic and his advisor for African and Malagasy affairs and to the Ministry of Foreign Relations?

[Answer] It's simple enough. The president of the republic determines the larger orientations of the development policy, for one thing, and for another, he traditionally plays an eminent role in what concerns foreign policy, including, of course, African foreign policy to which Francois Mitterrand is particularly attached. It is, after all, the reason he accords such importance to his trip to French-speaking Africa south of the Sahara and to its various stages, which are Niamey, Abidjan and Dakar, and, I would say, the reason we wish to give so much luster to this official visit.

The presidential role is, therefore, an essential one. Within this framework, the special advisor for African affairs, Guy Penne, is responsible for assuring personal relations between the president of the republic and the various heads of state. President Kountche, President Houphouet-Boigny, President Diouf have, very naturally, in the person of Guy Penne, a sort of direct line with the Elysee.

The Ministry of Cooperation and Development, for its part, is responsible for putting into practice the cooperation and development policy, that is to say, that it is I who control the cooperation budget, who make more specific the concepts of development that we intend to put into practice, who is responsible for these 15,000 cooperants of whom I spoke earlier, and who is responsible, when there is a problem of financial aid, for example, for setting up financial assistance, etc. I have, therefore, a responsibility that I would call practical, a managerial responsibility while the minister of foreign relations and the president of the republic have a more political responsibility, a responsibility for the larger orientations.

### A New Economic Order

[Question] If you had to define in a few words what has changed in the area of cooperation between France and Third World since the arrival to power of Francois Mitterrand, how would you do it?

[Answer] I believe there has been an important change. It has been important because France has affirmed its solidarity with the Third World, and not only in words. She has affirmed her commitment to double aid to the Third World over the course of the next 7 years. That means budgetary allotments, cooperants and transfers of resources.

She has affirmed, besides, her solidarity with the Third World in the political battles the Third World is leading: for example, the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. Finally, she has affirmed a solidarity with the Third World with respect to what is called the search for a new

international economic order, and, first of all, with respect to the stabilization of the market prices of raw materials. I remember the very eloquent plea of President Houphouet-Boigny at the Franco-African conference, in favor of the stabilization of the market price of cacao; I must say that on this point the president of the Ivory Coast Republic aligned himself very exactly--and made note of it--with what Francois Mitterrand had developed on his side, at the Cancun Summit Conference, where the position of the French delegation was identical with that of the Ivory Coast delegation.

[Question] For you Mr Minister, what are the priorities, at the present time, the most important issues to be settled concerning the African continent?

[Answer] There are two; the first is vast and I will only touch on it: it is that of the world economic crisis, its effects on the countries the least prepared, that is, the developing countries. We are seeing this disaster reach, one after another, the countries of the African Continent, even those that were believed to be sheltered from any shock. In this situation, the obligation of solidarity is stronger than ever, and France will keep to this obligation.

The second problem is that of African unity. The OAU is today shaken by a fundamental crisis, regarding the admission of the Saharan [Democratic AAB] Republic into the OAU, which provoked, as you know, the departure of 19 delegations from the meeting during which the admission was noted. This division within Africa is a division which worries us greatly, because we are very committed to African unity, not for the pleasure of unity, but because we know very well that if Africans do not manage to solve their own problems themselves--and how could they do it outside of the OAU--others will take on the solving of problems in their place, and this means that you open, in this way, a freedom of moves for the maneuvers of the superpowers and that you put a finish to what is the basis of African politics and of the possibility of African states to fully develop their sovereignty: the principal of nonalignment to which the African states have so wisely clung until now.

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CSO: 4719/1008

NIGER

FOREIGN COMPANIES RAPPED FOR FAILURE TO INVEST IN COUNTRY

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Arbi: "Arbi's Proposal"]

[Text] I no longer remember who said this the other day at a management conference, but, it must be admitted, he was perfectly right. The large corporations of the square, at least certain ones, and particularly those established in our country for quite a long time, have a tendency to take Niger for a "milk cow" and nothing else. Yes, nothing else.

Probably too busy making "CFAs," they practically never make themselves talked about. Not on the radio, or elsewhere. They do not advertise in our newspapers, because they have no need of publicity. They do not invest in our country because all profits must be repatriated. They do not build either for their management people or for their...seat of operations. They undertake nothing, because they do not want to spend anything.

They just barely manage, from time to time, to apply a coat of paint, or install a few shiny windows in the front of the old buildings that have sheltered them for more than a century.

Could these companies not take advantage of the sort of time out, decided on by the government, to invest in the country by building, for example, some new buildings? This would have the advantage of proving that they are participating in the effort of the country toward its development and toward its social tranquility since the time out risks putting "to rest" for a short time, hundreds of qualified workers.

Myself, I think that they could. You need only to consider the example of the BIAO. A masterpiece, this building!

But, you'll see; once again they are going to say: "The BIAO [International Bank for West Africa]...that's the BIAO!"

9825  
CSO: 4719/1008

NIGERIA

COMMENTARY WELCOMES MAURITIUS DEMOCRATIC CHANGE

AB281354 Lagos International Service in English 1030 GMT 28 Jun 82

[Dayo Adeyeye Commentary]

[Text] Democracy moved a step forward in Africa with the smooth constitutional change of government in Mauritius. The little country, which is even further off the southeastern part of the African continent than the Malagasy Republic, recently sprung into world headlines with the Mauritian Militant Movement [MMM] in collusion with the Mauritian Socialist Party won all 60 seats available from the incumbent government of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam. The MMM did not contest the remaining two seats on the neighboring island of Rodrigues because of its affinity with the party that won those two seats, the Rodrigues People's Party.

This was the first constitutional change of governing party of the electoral process in a member state of the OAU. Since the elections, there have been comments, especially by western skeptics, that the country will soon, like its brother African countries, revert to a one-party dictatorship. This contention is borne from the fact that the MMM as a party of progressive orientation and from the fact it won [word indistinct] massive electoral victory which has generated fears that the island will soon become a one-party Marxist dictatorship.

For now there can be no doubt that the people of Mauritius and Rodrigues have voted in the government that they feel best to represent their interests. It will be another matter if the ruling coalition party changes the constitution to prevent any reappearance or participation in the political process of the interests represented by the Ramgoolam Labor Party. The event in Mauritius is a matter of joy to all lovers of democracy and freedom in Africa. The smooth constitutional change of government in that little island is an encouraging sign of relief at a time when there is an increasing trend toward electoral fraud and one-party states in Africa. In several African countries the parties that were fortunate to succeed the erstwhile colonial governments have held on tenaciously to power and some of the countries have banned and prevented the emergence of opposition parties. Sometimes curious reasons and excuses are used to justify such actions.

The recent legal institutionalization of a one-party state in Kenya was not at all surprising as it merely legalized a de facto state of affairs ever since Odinga posed a serious threat to Jomo Kenyatta. One is, however, concerned and dazzled about events in Zimbabwe where the prime minister has initiated policies and taken steps to bring about the emergence of a one-party state. This move tends to lend credo to the overriding penchant in African rulers to stay in power as long as they live. The [words indistinct] of opposition parties which has consequently led to corruption, economic mismanagement and political repression have largely been responsible for the wave of military coups that have taken place in the continent.

It is for this reason that we commend the courage and fairness of Mr Ramgoolam and his labor party. We hope the MMM will continue with this good example and expel the fears that it will change the country into a one-party dictatorship. We further hope that the MMM will in future, as did its predecessors, respect the wishes of the electorate and ensure fair and free operation of the democratic process. This is the only thing that can ensure the progress and freedom of its people. Meanwhile, we appeal to other African states to emulate the good example of Mauritius and usher in a new democratic era on the continent as this is the only way to insure against poverty, political repression, and instability that have become the bane of the African continent.

CSO: 4700/1502

HAIG RESIGNATION NOT 'A MATTER OF REGRET'

AB011040 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Dayo Adoyeye Commentary]

[Text] The American secretary of state last Friday resigned from the government of President Ronald Reagan. At the crowded news conference, after the president had accepted his letter of resignation, Mr Haig gave the reasons for his resignation. He said it had become clear to him in recent months that the foreign policy on which he and President Reagan had embarked upon was shifting from that careful course they had laid out. The resignation came at a critical time for America's embattled foreign policy and holds serious implications for American policy towards several regions of the world.

With the Falklands crisis just winding up and the Middle East erupting again with the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the administration has more need than ever for an experienced foreign policy chief like Mr Haig. More importantly, Mr Haig's resignation holds serious implication for global politics.

In Europe, Alexander Haig is widely regarded as the man in Washington most sensitive to European concerns. During the Falklands crisis, Mr Haig urged the United States' strong support for Britain, stressing the importance of military ties over relations with Latin America. Mr Haig is also known to have urged U.S. support for the Soviet gas pipeline to Europe. A project fiercely supported by the United States' European allies as a provider of new jobs and energy resources. The administration is in opposition to the project and its latest decision to tighten its ban on the use of American technology for the pipeline probably provided the immediate cause of Mr Haig's resignation. The news of his resignation, not unexpectedly, was received with regrets in European capitals.

The resignation also has serious implications for the Middle East. Mr Haig is known to be an avowed friend of the Israelis. It is widely rumored that he secretly aided and abetted the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The resignation, which was received with joy in the Arab world, might cause a slight shift in U.S. policy toward the Arabs. Several key administration officials had indeed argued for tough action against Israel's intransigence and belligerent actions. They may now have their way. They hope his resignation will

eventually enable the United States to have a more balanced and objective view of the Middle East crisis.

U.S.-Chinese relations will also be affected. The former secretary of state opposed arms sales to Taiwan, because he feared jeopardizing relations with China. The administration's insistence on continued arms sales to Taiwan particularly annoyed Mr Haig as it undercut his efforts to strengthen U.S. relations with Beijing, and thereby pressurize the Soviet Union. Many of the administration's officials believed Mr Haig was rather too soft and regarded his policy toward the Chinese as that of appeasement. It is not unlikely U.S.-Chinese relations will witness a lot of friction following the exit of Mr Haig.

Since its inception, the present U.S. administration has not given serious attention to African issues. Mr Haig did not seem to give much thought to African problems. The U.S. foreign policy toward Africa had been widely unfavorable to African aspirations. Last year, in a blatant act of bigpower aggression, the United States shot down two Libyan air force jet fighters. The United States has cut its aid to Africa.

More important is the United States' continued efforts to frustrate the independence of Namibia. African countries are not impressed by Mr Haig's linkage (?phases) on the Namibian independence. He wants the withdrawal of Cuban troops to be linked with Namibian independence. To Africa, therefore, Mr Haig's resignation is not particularly a matter of regret.

In Latin America Mr Haig's tilt toward Britain in the Falklands dispute has seriously damaged U.S. relations with that region. Mr Haig was the major instigator of U.S. policy in El Salvador where he planned to have a showdown with the Soviet Union.

While welcoming the changes, we hope the new secretary of state will see issues more objectively, rather than in a perverse East-West perspective, and address himself positively to third world problems and aspirations.

CSO: 4700/1502

SHAGARI SPEAKS ON ARMY'S ROLE, EQUIPMENT

AB061536 Lagos NAN in English 1510 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Kaduna, 6 Jul (NAN)--President Shehu Shagari said in Kaduna today that the federal government would embark on a re-equipment programme to enhance the operational capability of the Nigerian Army.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of the week-long Army Day celebrations at the Murtala Mohammed Square, President Shagari said that the army had already received a wide range of modern and sophisticated equipment and that more would be provided in future.

He however warned that the equipment should be kept in good shape through maintenance and careful handling "since large sums of the taxpayers money have been spent on the equipment."

President Shagari said that the rate of technological development in the world was such that Nigeria could not afford to lag behind "if we intend to play our proper role in Africa and in the world."

He said that he had directed the chief of army staff to hold commanders at all levels responsible for the serviceability of equipment within their commands.

He urged the army to intensify training programmes for its personnel so as to derive maximum effectiveness from the use of the equipment.

President Shagari commended the army for its contributions towards world peace especially in Lebanon and in Chad, adding that through the efforts of the Nigerian peace-keeping troops in those countries, the Nigerian Army had almost become synonymous with peace-keeping.

He reminded the army of the need to maintain and improve on its present standards, saying that "you can only achieve this objective by maintaining the highest standards of discipline."

Dressed in a ceremonial army uniform, President Shagari inspected a parade mounted by a detachment of the army and undertook a tour of the army exhibition at the square.

The Army Day events are designed to interest members of the public in the activities of the Nigerian Army and to aid recruitment drives.

CSO: 4700/1502

FURTHER OPINION ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 30 May 82 p 3

[Article by Asuquo Edet in Gausu Ahmad's column: "Should Nigeria Renew Relations With Israel?--Rejoinder"]

[Text]

*Today, I am donating this column to Mr. Edet who has a different opinion from mine on the question whether Nigeria should renew relations with Israel, an article I wrote which was published by this paper on May 9, 1982.*

Dear Gausu:

Your article failed woefully to convince any Nigerian nationalist as to why our resumption of ties with Israel is not to our national interest. Even your invocation of the Kissingerian concept of linkage did not help in the matter. Instead, it exposes your shallowness.

One expected you to define 'national interest' but you didn't because this is one of the tripods on which your arguments stood. You deliberately skipped the vital aspect of the issue by feigning ignorance of a "clear definition" of what Nigeria's national interests are. Again, your comparison of ANC and PLO vis-a-vis their relationship with South-Africa and Israel is dubious.

Now, let's get to the basics and the dynamics of the matter. What constitute national interests are those intrinsic and vital factors that enhance, maintain, safeguard and consolidate national institutions and character. These factors may be political, economic or social and in international relations the mechanics of protecting and preserving these factors are fluid indeed. This aspect is what has given rise to the concept of "no permanent friend, no permanent enemy".

Nigeria cannot be said to be outside this definition. So, what you would have done to convince Nigerians in this regard would have been to show how these intrinsic and vital factors will be threatened by our resumption of ties with Israel. You failed or deliberately closed your eyes to the fact that Nigeria doesn't exists in a vacuum; that she belongs to international organisations like OAU and UNO. That Nigeria didn't in the first place break ties with Israel because her vital interests were threatened but because of her association in the OAU.

Gausu, you deliberately failed to mention the Arab factor in your write-up. Those who strongly advocate resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel are doing so because of glaring Arab treachery. These are the facts. At the initiation of Yom Kippor War by the Arabs, Nigeria played her brotherly role by breaking diplomatic ties with Israel. The Arabs, whose use of oil as a political weapon in the first place and which has partially led to our economic woes today, refused to help our less fortunate African countries through reduced oil price, inspite of Nigeria's intervention and pleadings. They sold their oil at the same price to all irrespective of the diplomatic support they received from African countries. To placate us, they established a bogus development fund that never took off.

Secondly, Egypt as a member of OAU did not have the courtesy of informing African members that she was establishing relations with Israel. And Egypt who was a combatant in a cause through which we break ties with Israel is today enjoying peace with Israel.

Thirdly, of recent, Saudi Arabia, Israel's implacable enemy, issued a 5-point peace programme that implicitly recognises the existence of Israel. This act alone, inspite of disagreement among the Arabs on the mechanics of implementing the programme, once and for all shows the futility of settling the problem through the use of force. And the need for breaking the "no war, no peace" situation.

At the height of the oil crisis we asked the Saudis to increase their prices to the same level as ours; they refused; we asked them to cut production, they refused. All these were in our attempt to stabilise our oil market. They refused, they said because it was in their national interest to do so.

When the present economic crunch came due to their indirect sabotage, they were the first to offer us financial aid and everyone knows the humiliation that goes with any foreign financial loan.

The sum total of all these Arab infractions is that our vital national interest and theirs do not coincide. Therefore, for you to take the restrictive view of our Foreign Policy objectives in relation to South Africa alone when dealing with the issue is very dubious.

The analysis as far as the

Israeli question is concerned should be all embracing.

The point here now is that the presence of Israeli experts in Nigeria whether they are fake or not; whether or not they are exploiters as you would want us to believe, will serve our vital national interest.

It will serve our vital national interest to harness all resources, both internally and externally, in the current crusade for Technological break-through and Agricultural development. We therefore need the Israelis very much, just as we have the British, French, Americans, etc. here.

Of more interest to me, is your effort in linking Israel-South Africa relationship to our national interest. Admittedly, Israel link with South Africa is a satanic connection. It is a relationship borne out of siege mentality.

Formosa is another country that has joined the connection just for the purpose of maintaining the status quo in their various countries. It must be stated here, that of the trio, Israel is the only country that has consistently voted for third world aspirations in world organisations.

Have a look at Israeli performance in this regard at the UN. Israel has shown her desire for peace by signing a Peace Treaty with Egypt; accepting in principle, Palestinian autonomy on the West Bank; by relinquishing Sinai. She has shown her desire to pull out of the connection (South Africa) if African countries end their diplomatic hostility.

Israel is aware of the ultimate demise of apartheid and she is equally aware of her long term gains in maintaining sound and profitable relations with other

African countries. It is our hostilities that pushed Israel into South African arms in the first place. Prior to the last Arab-Israel war, Israel we know, detested South Africa because of treatment of Jews in the Apartheid enclave.

Gausu, you failed to enlighten your readers that we today maintain diplomatic ties with other countries that equally armed and give other instruments of war to South Africa. The

Chief culprit, France, some few months ago was our darling in imperialists' effort to discredit Libya. You failed to tell your readers that USA, Canada, Britain and of recent Argentina are countries that maintain ties with us as well as South Africa. There are countries that can act as bridges for South African espionage agents' entry into this country. These countries also maintain links with Israel. So, what is the porous argument, about.

Your use of ANC and PLO to buttress the connection argument really exposes you. For one thing, ANC and PLO have different aims. The ANC's Constitution states in fact that the organisation is dedicated to the building of a democratic society where all races of South African Society will be equal, have the same opportunities, rights and work towards the general good of all. The ANC, which was using non-violence means initially but now uses force, is dedicated to destruction of Apartheid as a system. It is dedicated to maintaining of the democratic traditions that have built the South African society to its present standard. But what do we have from PLO!

CSO: 4700/1503

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON COUNTRY'S LAND USE ACT

Court Decision

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 31 May 82 p 15

[Text]

**JUSTICE F. O. Nwokedi ruled last Friday at the Enugu High Court that the Land Use Act was "perfectly" constitutional.**

He also said that Governor Jim Nwobodo, acted "perfectly in order" by revoking the statutory right of occupancy of Chief R.O. Nwocha, a prominent Enugu-based building contractor, to his property at Plot M17, Independence Layout, Enugu.

Mr. Justice Nwokedi also accepted the argument raised by the state Attorney-General, Mr. Robinson Iweka, that the revocation was done in the over-riding public interest and in good faith.

He rejected the arguments of the leading counsel for the plaintiff, Chief F.R.A. Williams, with Chief G.C.M. Onyiuke, both senior advocates, that the state government could not pay adequate compensation for the property, which Chief Nwocha put at 15 million Naira.

The judge in addition turned down the application of the plaintiff's counsel to have the case transferred to the Federal High Court.

Making his submissions earlier Mr. Onyiuke said that the Land Use Act should not be seen as an integral part of the 1979 Constitution.

He described it as "essentially an existing law as set out in Sec-

tion 274 of the Constitution" adding that its entrenchment is "unwarranted meddlesomeness" by the military rulers of the country.

Chief Onyiuke further argued that according to the provision of the law of succession, the state governor could not, under Section 28 of the Land Use Act, claim the same authority as a military governor to revoke occupancy rights.

He said that the state governor had no authority under Section 274, sub-section 4, of the Constitution to change the text of the law.

The power, he continued, belonged to the President, since the Land Use Act was a federal enactment.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Iweka, said that to dismiss the authenticity of the Land Use Act was to discountenance the reality that during 13 years of military rule, this country was governed by decree.

He pointed out that the Land

Use Decree had received the sanction of the National Assembly.

Mr. Iweka said that the state government had set aside 3.5 million Naira as compensation for property acquired and that more money would be voted for the purpose if the need arose.

The land in question, he said, had been acquired by the government to erect public buildings.

In March, last year, the state government revoked certificates of occupancy to 314 residential plots in various towns in the state.

This year, the government said that occupancy rights had been restored to 138 of the plot allottees, as a "humanitarian" gesture, to provide the affected persons with a place to retire to on leaving active service.

It also said that alternative allocations would be made to those whose allocations remained revoked. (NAN).

## Validity on Technicality

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Land Use Act"]

[Text]

AS we have suspected all along, matters have now come to a head over the Land Use Act. On May 12, we expressed worry at the calls that were being made by traditional rulers and leading politicians alike for the abrogation of the Act. Now the Chief Judge of Oyo State, Justice E.O. Fakayode, has pronounced the Act as dead mainly on the grounds that the Act refers to "military governors" and not "governors" as those to administer it. The learned Chief Judge was not the first to pass such a judgment. On March 4 the Chief Judge of Borno State, Justice Kalu Anya made a similar verdict. The Borno State governor, he had said, had no powers to revoke the certificate of occupancy of a plaintiff Umar Ali and Co. because he (the governor) was not the military governor referred to in the Act. For him to have such powers, said the judge, the Act would have to be amended accordingly, by at least two-thirds majority of the National Assembly, and supported by at least two-thirds of the state assemblies, vide section 9(2) of the Constitution.

Since Justice Fakayode's judgment, there has been two contradictory ones. According to Justice A.L.A. Balogun (Lagos) and Justice F.O. Nwokedi (Enugu) the Land Use Act is perfectly in order. Justice Balogun cited sections 274, 275 and 276 of the Constitution to buttress his judgment. Unfortunately, however, the constitution is not particularly helpful as a reference for the resolution of the matter—that is if we insist on being sophistical. Two subsections of section 274—i.e. subsections three and five—provide ample basis for opposing viewpoints on the matter to

hold their respective grounds. Section 274(3) says that nothing in the Constitution can deprive the courts of the power to nullify any law on grounds of inconsistency with another. At the same time, however, section 274(5) states that nothing in the Constitution shall invalidate the Land Use Act along with three others. Clearly it looks like each provision was made as if the other did not exist.

Still, with due respect to Justice Fakayode and Kalu, it cannot be said that the Land Use Act never existed. Section 274(5) validates it and there is a contradiction only to extent that a court may nullify it. It cannot, however, be nullified on grounds of being contradictory to the Constitution. The main problem is the use of the words "military governors" instead of just plain "governors" as they are now. Surely, this is not the substance of the law and surely therefore there is no need to invoke section 9(2) of the Constitution before it can be amended. As we see it, section 274(2) is adequate. This section says that the "appropriate authority" (defined by the Constitution as the president, a governor or any person appointed by law to revise or rewrite laws), can BY ORDER make such an amendment.

Once again we would like to repeat our position of May 12 that we should let the Act be. The overriding consideration here should be to put an end to land speculation as a basic hindrance to economic development. The Land Use Act does precisely that. If we must modify it at all, it should be to take account of local variations in land use and to check its abuse by those entrusted to administer it.

CSO: 4700/1504

GREEN LIGHT REPORTED FOR OCTOBER MOVE TO ABUJA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 21

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari has been given the green light to move to Abuja in October this year.**

This was part of the recommendations submitted to the House of Representatives yesterday by its committee on the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

In the report submitted by its chairman, Mr. Amos Idakula (NPP Plateau) the committee said that the executive arm of the Federal Government could move to the new federal capital next September as scheduled because all the necessary facilities would have been completed.

The committee, however, said that the National Assembly would not move to Abuja in September because the three storey National Assembly Conference Centre was yet to be completed.

The report said that the three storey centre was still in its initial stages and would pose a major constraint in the movement of the National Assembly to Abuja.

The report suggested in view of the present austerity measures a time lag should be provided to enable the construction of the centre to be completed and installed with all the technical and communication facilities.

The report observed that the FCT had not been given the desired emphasis to private participation in the construction of the city adding that the building of the FCT should not be the sole responsibility of the Federal Government but a collective responsibility of all Nigerians.

It further observed that when the committee visited Abuja, there was no noticeable physical presence of private ventures adding that this should be attributed to the fact that land was not allocated to members of the public.

Others were that private participation on Abuja should be encouraged adding that flats should be allocated to members of the public to encourage residential and industrial venture.

**THE Abuja International Airport is safe, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Federal Capital Territory, Mr. Amos Idakula told the House in Lagos yesterday.**

In a report submitted to the House, the committee noted that the general laying of the tarmac and other surface areas had been completed.

The report stressed that the terminal building and the control tower had been contracted out and were under accelerated construction.

It explained that the hills around the airport were 15 kilometers away and would pose no danger to planes on landing.

It will be recalled that last Wednesday, the President of the Airlines Pilots and Flight Engineers Association of Nigeria (APFEAN) Captain Tunde Ashafa said that planes would not land at Abuja unless the airport was declared safe.

**In a statement from the APFEAN the impediments around the airport were enumerated as:**

- \* Lack of aid of description.
- \* No wind sock and tower.
- \* The weather pattern around there makes operations difficult in visual conditions.

For this reason, the association has stated that the members would not operate at the airport until "it is satisfactorily proved safe by a competent authority."

President Shehu Shagari is expected to land at the airport next Saturday before proceeding to commission the access road of the airport.

The statement sent by the president of the association, Captain Tunde Ashafa countered the recent statement credited to the Minister of Aviation, Mr. John Kadiya.

Last week Tuesday, the minister on arrival at the Abuja Airport declared that it was safe for flight operations.

According to the statement, the pronouncement by the minister was contrary to the report from the captain in command of the plane who flew the aircraft there.

CSO: 4700/1464

VICE PRESIDENT ADDRESSES MILITARY GRADUATES

AB021745 Lagos NAN in English 1710 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Jaji (Kaduna State), 2 Jul (NAN)--The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, said today at Jaji that the federal government would continue to make adequate provisions for the armed forces for the effective defence of the country within the limits of available resources.

Speaking at the graduation ceremony of the participants at the first joint training programme of the three arms of the armed forces, the vice president said that since last year the federal government had invested 13.07 percent of its resources on capital projects for the armed forces.

He said that no nation could survive modern warfare without "adequate capability for exchange of information and cross fertilisation of ideas among its armed forces," adding that it was the policy of the federal government to build a mobile, effective, disciplined and contented armed forces.

The vice president stated that since the inception of the present administration, training programmes for the armed forces had been intensified in a bid to transform them from their essential politican role during the era of military government to the constitutional role of defending the nation's territorial integrity.

He praised the authorities of the institution for the high standards they had achieved inspite of scarce and limited resources.

Dr Ekwueme expressed appreciation for the contribution made by the British advisory team to the nation's effort to build a command and staff college of which future generations of Nigerians would be proud.

Earlier, the commandant of the college, Maj Gen D. Y. Bali, had said that the aim of the 10-months' course was to develop the knowledge and understanding of middle-level man-power of the armed forces and prepare them for increased responsibility.

Maj Gen Bali expressed satisfaction that standards at the institution had been "consistently high."

The commandant also called for a revision of the memorandum of understanding between Nigeria and Britain "because there are too many ambiguities in the present one."

He said that the command and staff college was presently faced with problems of accommodation, transportation and communication, adding that the accommodation problem was recently further compounded by a rainstorm which damaged many residential buildings.

Today's graduates comprised 61 officers of the Nigerian army, 12 from the navy, and 18 from the air force.

Two officers each from the Ghanaian army and air force and two officers from the Tanzanian army also graduated.

CSO: 4700/1502

MUSLIM VIEW OF KANO UPRISING PUBLISHED

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jun 82 pp 2, 14

[Article by Ibrahim Sulaiman Abu]

[Text]

SO much noise has been made by different group interests on the Kano uprising. So much insults have been pured, directly and indirectly, on Islam and Muslims. The press, some sections of the public and a number of institutions have seized the opportunity to blackmail and intimidate Muslims. Yet so little has been said by way of assessing the true nature, the beliefs and the possible connection of the uprising. Nor has there been any attempt to interpret the incident beyond the secular imaginations. My attempt is to look at the episode from a totally different perspective.

Our first question is: Is the Kano Uprising Islamic? There are three kinds of revolutions known to Islam. The first is a Jihad undertaken by upright, honest, and totally selfless leaders to re-establish the Islamic tenets and traditions in their pure forms, restore Muslim honour, integrity and freedom, and to pull down the edifice of unbelief and eliminate the corruption, injustices and abominable practices associated with it.

To this, belong the movements of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio in Western Sudan; Sheikh Omar El-Futi of Sene-Gambia, Imam Ahmad al-Mahdi of the Sudan and Imam Khomeiny of Iran. Each of these movements followed a historical and social pattern that is well-known and well-established in Islam.

The second is an uprising undertaken by zealots motivated by greed and a desire to satisfy their personal whims, and to use

Muslims to enhance their ego. They are known for their inability to understand issues, refusal to accept realities, and for employing un-Islamic methods to achieve their ends. They have special interests in attracting the ignorant and the most stupid to their movements, as well as special hatred for the intelligent and learned among Muslims.

To this belongs a host of 'Mahdis' and 'Reformers' each of whom have met total elimination. The leading Muslim historian, Ibn Khaldun has this to say on this kind of people: "Many religious people....come to revolt against unjust amirs. They call for a change in, and prohibition of, evil practices. They hope for a divine reward for what they do. They gain many followers and sympathisers among the great mass of the people, but they risk being killed, and most of them actually do perish in consequence of their activities as sinners, unrewarded because God has not

destined them for such (activities). (Religious reforms)

are a divine matter that materialises only with God's pleasure and support, through sincere devotion for Him and in view of good intentions towards the Muslims. No Muslim, no person of insight, could doubt this.... Many deluded individuals took it upon themselves to establish the truth. They did not know that they would need group feeling (Islamic Solidarity) for that.

They did not realise how their enterprise must necessarily end what they would come to. Towards such people, it is necessary to adopt one of the following courses. One may either treat them as if they are insane, or one may punish them either by execution or beatings when they cause trouble, or one may ridicule them and treat them as buffoons."

The third kind of revolution is what is called Fitnah. It may oc-

cur in form of an external aggression, or it may come as an internal uprising; but in each case, it is associated with Islam only in a negative sense. In general it is aimed at exterminating Muslims, undermining Islam, confusing its beliefs, and perverting its tradition. The movement in Kano definitely belongs to this class of movements. Its belief in a prophet other than Muhammad (may Allah bless him and give him peace); its perversion of worship; its anathematisation of Muslims, its violation of the sanctity of Muslim life, honour and property clearly exposes it as a movement opposed to Islam and its values. All Islamic authorities agree that anyone who believes that there is a prophet after Muhammad is not Muslim; that any body who rejects the Sunnah of the Prophet is not a Muslim even if he professes belief in the Qur'an; that any body who attempts to change the Islamic mode of worship is not a Muslim and that it is un-Islamic to anathematise Muslims just to find an excuse to attack them.

Thus all the cries about "Islamic uprising" in Kano are misplaced; there is nothing Islamic in it, it is rather an attack on Muslims by a group wanting to weaken and embarrass the Muslim society.

This brings us to the second question: If the uprising is not Islamic, what then is its possible connection? An analysis of the beliefs of the movement may help us in tracing its origin. They are known for their vehement rejection of hadith and sunnah, and hence their rejection of the Prophet of Islam. But Muhammad symbolises the transfer of prophethood and world righteous leadership from the House of Ishaq to that of Ismail. This is very significant to the Jews who see in this an outright negation of their claim to being the 'chosen of God' and their claim to world leadership.

Hence from the seventh century to the present, they have taken upon themselves the responsibility to slander the Prophet, vilify his character and personality, cast doubt on the authenticity of his Sunnah, and seduce people from following him. The movement also allows

its people to face any direction during the prayer, beside their distortion of worship and their rejection of the Pilgrimage to Makka.

The facing of Qibla — the Ka'aba at Makka-marks in Islamic history the turning point in Muslim-Jewish relationship for it symbolises the transfer of world Islamic centre from Jerusalem to Makka. Asking people to face any direction during prayer is to provide them with an excuse to face Jerusalem once again, a move which is part of the message of the Israeli-based Baha'i Movement which has been operating in Nigeria, particularly in Zaria and Jos. The movement also rejects all scientific inventions and regards the use of them as "un-Islamic." They thus reject, *in toto*, science and technology, and by extention, the cumulative scientific and intellectual experience of man. This "message" is obviously alluring to petty minded Muslims who are thus provided with the excuse to regard the inabilities and scientific and technological failures of Muslims as a virtue. The fallacy of their "message" surfaces when we see them using "un-Islamic" guns and riding "un-Islamic" vehicles to carry out their mission. Their rejection of science and technology is connected with the treacherous zionist and imperialists' designs to prevent Muslims from acquiring any ability or skill to protect themselves, secure their independence, enhance their dignity, and utilise in an effective way their natural resources, so that they remain perpetually enslaved to industrial nations, remaining only with empty slogans and their humiliating failures.

Finally, they preach a very absurd kind of egalitarianism. Every kind of authority is to them an idol — 'gunki'. The Imam in prayer is an idol, and acceptance of any directive, even that of the prophet amounts, in their view, to idol-worship. Children should not respect their parents and there should be no authority whatsoever in human organisation.

Yet the leader constitutes himself into an irrational, tyrannical idol, demanding absolute obedience, asking all his followers to ensure that they all

die in battle before him, and killing all those who disagree with him!

Thus, from all indications, they movement has Zionist connection, and its "message" is utterly detrimental to Muslims. It is aimed at undermining Muslim society, confusing its values, rendering it impotent and dependent entirely on non-Muslim peoples and creating anarchy and stupid egalitarianism which ultimately could ruin it.

This brings us to the last question: How do we interpret the incident from the Islamic point of view? I have said that the Kano uprising is a *fitnah* — very well known in Islamic history. A *fitnah* of this nature always hits a Muslim community when, abandoning the Islamic values, it succumbs to corruption, and arrogance, and is pervaded by injustice. It comes to check in a bitter way, the excesses of the community, to falsify its assumptions, and shake the very basis of its existence.

When we see the incident from this angle we will not be surprised that it occurs in Kano. Kano today — as a city and as a State — is the heart of Muslim Society in Nigeria and indeed in West Africa. It contains the largest concentration of Muslims and is a symbol of Muslim power and prosperity. But Kano has made itself the epitome of corruption and arrogance. There is nowhere in this country where Islamic values are treated with utter disrespect and cynicism as in Kano, nor is there any place comparable to Kano where the noble human character has been perverted through unimaginable and senseless acts of lewdness and immorality.

We see in Kano the limit of human irresponsibility, inversion of Islamic values, and submission to materialism. Arrogance

has eaten so deep into the mentality of a good number of the people that it has become part of their character. Arrogance is easily discerned in their leadership, in their learned men, in the youth, in the business community and even in the beggars.

Moreover, injustice has almost reached its perfection in Kano. The existence of a large number of beggars side by side with a small number of those who live in scandalous opulence is an indication that the humane and just message of Islam has been abandoned.

When a Muslim society reaches this point, it is ready for a terrible shake-up. The fact that about 170,000 people fled their homes and many hundreds died, and a considerable amount of property destroyed cannot surprise anyone familiar with Islamic history.

Nor is the fact that the whole population, nearing a million, and backed by a superior material force (the police), is rendered completely helpless, paralysed and humiliated by a force of only seven thousands a surprise. When the Mongols invaded the Muslim world, the death toll was indeed higher (more than three million) and the humiliation greater.

And in 1967, three million Jews defeated a hundred millions Arabs, capturing 47,000 square miles of Muslim territory, including the Noble Sanctuary of Jerusalem and half a Jordan in only six days! Always the Muslim society pays dearly for succumbing to materialism, corruption, arrogance; and for allowing itself to be pervaded by injustice. The Kano incident is one of those cases where a hostile, non-Islamic movement marches on a Muslim society to teach a bitter, painful lesson.

REASONS FOR BENDEL STATE BANKRUPTCY EXPLAINED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Andrew Isibor]

[Text]

THE establishment of the Bendel State University, Ekpoma is one of the the main causes of the present financial woes of the Bendel State, the Deputy Governor of the state, Chief Demas Akpore has said.

Another cause he gave was the continued refusal of Governor Ambrose Alli to accept valid advice and acknowledge the financial danger signals from 1980.

Chief Demas Akpore made this accusation in his reply to a letter of reproach by the Fans Golden Club challenging him on his condemnation of the establishment of the Bendel State University.

Chief Akpore noted that in his last budget address, Governor Alli made a provision of 122 million Naira for all sections of education in the state.

He added that the governor in the same vein earmarked the sum of 61 million Naira (50 per cent of the entire estimates) to be spent on both the recurrent and capital) expenditures of the Bendel State University, Ekpoma, alone.

The deputy governor wondered how Governor Alli could have managed the remaining 61 million Naira for all other sections of education when at the minimum of 13 million Naira per month the governor required 156 million Naira for the payment of teachers' salaries alone this financial year.

Chief Akpore declared "the financial situation in Bendel State from the onset of Governor Alli's administration, the subsequent worsening position of the economy as a result of the much noised oil glut, the failure every month since the present administration in Bendel State to pay salaries regularly, clearly indicated long ago that the idea of the establishment of a university at this time was disastrous."

He said it was very clear to all state government functionaries and members of the public that the relentless competition of other sectors of the state's economy with the area of education was mounting daily with occasional strikes and rumours of strikes yet the governor continued to overlook these forebodings.

The deputy governor recalled that in November 1980, he had suggested that a university at this time was impracticable in the light of existing financial circumstances. He said he had indicated that the budgetary request of 10 million Naira be reduced to 10,000 Naira per annum.

He added that he also suggested that activities in respect of a university be restricted to feasibility studies but all these, he said, were ignored by Governor Alli.

Chief Akpore frowned that being the first executive governor of Bendel State was misconstrued by Governor Ambrose Alli as licence to conceive and execute certain policies unilaterally and without any meaningful consultation in an era when unquestioning and uncritical followership of leadership should be dead and gone.

In the letter of reproach to the deputy governor dated May 20, this year, the Fans Golden Club had expressed surprise at Chief Akpore's condemnation of the establishment of the university as one of the errors of the present administration in Bendel State.

The letter which was signed by the club's President, Mr. D.O. Umohuarie had alleged that the

deputy governor did not condemn the establishment of the university at the onset but that he had chosen this period of political chess game and manoeuvres to criticise a university whose students had matriculated.

Speaking to the New Nigerian in Benin City on Tuesday, Chief Akpore confirmed his reply to the Fans Golden Club which he described as "ignorant of the happenings in the state."

The deputy governor said that he would support the establishment of universities everywhere in the state, "but now that the state government cannot pay teachers' salaries and provide the basic essential services, I cannot support the establishment of the Bendel State University now", he deposed.

CSO: 4700/1464

POLICE ARREST THREE TRADITIONAL RULERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jun 82 p 24

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text]

**THREE traditional rulers in Nabardo District of Toro Local Government Area of Bauchi State have been arrested by the police for allegedly spreading false information that led to the killing of a woman at Chalin Kanawa on May 20, this year.**

The arrested persons who are to appear in court soon for the alleged offence are: Sarkin Gari Muhammadu Na Ta'ala, Sarkin Chalin Kanawa Malam Yakubu Garba, and Maijinka Sarkin Noma.

This was contained in a report submitted to Bauchi State House of Assembly by a five-man committee under the chairmanship of the former deputy speaker, Alhaji Isa Umar Hinna. The committee was assigned to investigate alleged bizarre killings of innocent citizens in and around the state capital.

According to the report, on May 21, this year, a report came from the Divisional Police Officer (DPO) of Toro that the District Head of Nabardo lodged a report that a woman was killed at Chalin Kanawa in Toro Local Government on May 20, this year.

The report added that on hearing the complaint, the DPO of Toro detailed some policemen under the command of an officer, Bukar Kablai to the scene of the

incident only to discover that the report was false. This led to the arrest of the traditional rulers.

It said so far, only four killings had taken place, in the area but that nonetheless, the general public had been peddling rumours that such killings have continued. In an anonymous letter to a committee member, Alhaji Muhammadu Tirwun, it was claimed that 30 people were killed at Muri, Buzaye and Kundum.

The report said the state commissioner of police confirmed four cases of such killings at Inkil and Shadawanka, including the arrest of the suspected assailant of the woman. The committee learnt from the commissioner that three persons have been arrested in connection with the cases.

Members of the committee are: former deputy speaker, Alhaji Isa Umar Hinna, Alhaji Muhammadu Tirwun, Alhaji Danladi Wuntin Dada, Alhaji Mohammed Shira, and Mr. Keftin E. Amuga.

CSO: 4700/1505

OYO STATE MAY CREATE OWN POLICE FORCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jun 82 p 24

[Text]

THE Minority Leader of the Oyo State House of Assembly, Alhaji Olatunji Mohammed, has claimed that a bill to create a police force in Oyo State has been presented to the state House of Assembly by the Attorney General and Commissioner for Justice, Mr. Adewale Thompson.

The bill, titled "a law to make provision for the establishment of the Oyo State Guard, and for other matters incidental thereto or connected therewith."

Alhaji Olatunji told a news conference in Lagos yesterday that if the bill was passed into law, it would lead to chaos and anarchy in the state.

"Members of the guard", according to the bill, "shall be employed to perform functions formally undertaken in connection with the investigation and enforcement of the law relating to crime and shall in that connection act in collaboration with the members of the police force," Alhaji Olatunji added.

The minority leader told newsmen that the bill stated that a member of the guard shall be required to deal with and prosecute criminal offences under the directives of the state Director of Public Prosecutions in any court established by the law of Oyo State, (save the high court).

According to Alhaji Olatunji, the bill stipulates that a guard shall have power to arrest any person reasonably suspected of committing or having committed a criminal offence.

The guards are also empowered to detain for a reasonable length of time any person suspected to have committed an offence and to investigate the cause of a criminal offence.

They will also empowered to prosecute any person suspected to have committed an offence before any court of law in the state having jurisdiction over the alleged offence.

A member of the guard appointed under this law shall when on duty in uniform have the powers, privileges and immunities of law enforcing officer under any law relating to criminal matters.

Alhaji Olatunji stated that the Oyo State Government had no power to establish a police force in the state.

CSO: 4700/1464

EQUAL RIGHTS SOUGHT FOR FULANI NOMADS

Plateau Education Commissioner

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 29 May 82 p 11

[Text]

PLATEAU Commissioner for Education, Dr. Sambo Daju, has said in Jos that any effort to deprive the nomadic Fulani access to education would amount to denying them their right to equal opportunity.

Speaking at the opening of the Nomadic Education Programme at the Teachers Resource Centre, in Jos, Dr. Daju said that the Nomadic Fulani possessed a great potential for economic development.

He said that the cattle economy of the Nomads could be greatly improved through literature and other teaching materials such as stories and songs based on their culture.

Dr. Daju said that for any educational programme to be meaningful, it must be based on the culture of the people, adding that teaching materials should be compiled to meet the educational

demands of the people.

The commissioner said that the state government was providing educational facilities for the Nomads because of its policy of providing equal opportunity for all irrespective of ethnic, political and religious affiliations.

The wife of the state Governor, Mrs. Mary Lar, said that the state government had earmarked 10 local government areas for the effective implementation of the programme.

She said that the criteria for selecting the local governments were based on sampled research which showed the concentration of Nomads, their mobility and the degree of the response to existing schools.

About 32 Nomadic teachers are participating in the programme designed to acquaint them with Nomadic culture and to help them become more resourceful.

### Fulani Leader

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jun 82 p 21

[Text]

FEDERAL and state governments have been called upon to come to the aid of cattle Fulanis now scattered in bushes throughout the country.

Making the call in Kaduna last weekend, the National Secretary of Miyetti Allah Cattle Fulani Association, Alhaji Shehu Abubakar, said the nomadic life of these people had made any development efforts for them difficult.

Alhaji Shehu Abubakar said for any meaningful development for the cattle Fulanis to take place, they should first be given permanent settlement, including provision of enough grazing grounds for their animals.

He recalled that during the colonial days, there were "buru'ali" for cattle rearers. He said this practice had since been ignored.

Alhaji Shehu Abubakar noted that lack of official grounds for cattle rearers had been the major cause of disputes between the cattle Fulanis and the farmers. He said a solution should be found to this problem.

He believed that if the Green Revolution programme is to be successful, governments should give equal assistance to both crop and livestock farmers.

CSO: 4700/1501

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

BENDEL NPN REORGANIZATION--Bendel State branch of National Party of Nigeria (NPN) is now being reorganized. Making this known at a press conference in Benin City, the state Protem Chairman of the NPN, Mr Tony Anenih said that the reorganization was designed towards taking over the state from the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) in the 1983 general elections. Mr Anenih told newsmen that the current reorganization led to the removal of the former chairman and secretary, Mr Tayo Akpata and Dr Odugbene respectively from office for alleged ineffectiveness. "Mr Akpata was given reasonable time to reorganize the party and give it a sense of direction but Mr Akpata failed to do so," he said. The party, he further said, had no alternative other than to remove Mr Akpata in the interest of the party. Mr Anenih disclosed that the national headquarters of the UPN had already directed that a state congress of the party be held on Monday to rectify the removal of Mr Akpata and Dr Egbune. The chairman described as baseless and of no consequence a statement recently credited to the NPN National Secretary, Alhaji Suleiman Takuma to the effect that the vote of no confidence passed on May 21 this year, on Mr Akpata and Dr Egbune was illegal and unconstitutional. He declared that "the removal of Mr Akpata and Dr Egbune is irrevocable." [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 5 Jun 82 p 3]

KWARA TEACHERS STRIKE--More than 1,000 primary school teachers in Oyi, Bik, Asa, Owode and Ifelodun Local Government areas of Kwara State are now on strike in protest against the non-payment of their salaries and allowances since March. The teachers told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that they had petitioned the State Legislature on their grievances and that they would not call off the strike until their entitlement were paid. The Principal Secretary of the state branch of the Nigerian Union of Teachers, Mr Michael Jolayemi, said that the State Government owed the teachers about N2.8 million in salaries and allowances. Mr Jolayemi said that teachers in the 43 secondary schools taken over by the School Board in October last year had also not been paid their May salaries, and warned that the teachers would go on strike unless their salaries were paid immediately. The Permanent Secretary in the state Ministry of Finance, Mr Emmanuel Oki, however, told the State House of Assembly yesterday that funds had been released to the state Ministry of Local Government for the payment of the teachers salaries. The House had ordered the State Commissioner for Education and Local Government to appear before it on Monday. (NAN) [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jun 82 p 4]

GOVERNOR ON CRITICISM--Ogun State Governor, Chief Bisi Onabanjo, declared recently that any of his officials who chose to criticise him unnecessarily would be sacked. He said that he could not tolerate anyone staying in his administration and at the same time criticising his policies. He would rather take it from outside, he said. "When you think this administration is not good, you get out and begin to criticise, I will take it," he declared. Chief Onabanjo who was speaking on the Ogun Radio programme "Meet the Press" said that people want to practice the presidential system without trying to cultivate the political culture that went with it. Apart from this, Chief Onabanjo said he had received reports that that some top officers of his government including board members, permanent secretaries and members of management committees, behave irresponsibly and misuse their official positions. He remarked that some already sacked officials were deliberately attaching political reasons to their removal. Chief Onabanjo said specifically that the allegation by Dr Otegoye that he was removed from the Board of Wemabod because of his gubernatorial aspiration was not true. "I am still going to remove many more people who are not in the race so when people are removed they will always have reasons," he said. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 2 Jun 82 p 17]

TIMBER DEFICIT--The Minister of Agriculture Malam Adamu Ciroma has appealed to Nigerians to stop their indiscriminate and wasteful forestry exploitation, denuding and subsequent impoverishment of our agricultural lands. "At the current rate of exploitation, Nigeria will face serious timber deficits by the year 2000 A.D.," he said. The minister made this assertion in Abuja on Saturday at the launching of the World Environment Day and Nigeria's second National Tree Planting Day. He said that the objective of the second national tree planting ceremony was to develop a sense of forest husbandry and raise the low level of public awareness in it among Nigerians. This, he said, would help to rekindle people's interest in the conservation, preservation and sustained development of our forest heritage. The minister further disclosed that the Federal Department of Forestry, in collaboration with its counterparts in all the states, would embark on extensive afforestation and re-afforestation programmes, especially in the arid zones of the country. [Bukky Wilson] [Text] [Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jun 82 p 1]

NAIRA DEVALUATION--Finance Minister Victor Masi has denied that Saudi Arabia had offered a \$1bn loan to Nigeria to help meet a crisis over oil income. Well-placed sources in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) said earlier this year that such Saudi Financial help was offered to Nigeria after oil buyers deserted it as it held to an OPEC-mandated price of \$35.50 a barrel. The Saudis were anxious to maintain the \$34 reference price while buyers were telling Nigeria it could boost its depressed oil sales if it broke OPEC pricing rules. Nigerian oil sales have since recovered without a price cut but Mr Masi told reporters the government was still considering the advantages and disadvantages of devaluing the naira. The biggest argument against devaluation was that oil revenues, source of most of Nigeria's foreign earnings, were designated in dollars and would not be affected. Mr Masi said Nigeria had withdrawn nearly \$730m. from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to shore up its economy. He said foreign borrowing this year had been set at N2.047bn. (just over \$3bn.), which would all be tied to specific projects. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3385, 21 Jun 82 p 1672]

KADUNA POLITICAL ACTIVITIES BANNED--The Kaduna State Police Command has banned all political activities, including meetings, rallies and processions. The ban will last until June 25, after which the situation will be reviewed. In a statement, the Command said it took this decision because the present situation in the state was not conducive to political activity. It appealed to all political leaders and their supporters to co-operate by observing the ban. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3383, 7 Jun 82 p 1552]

INDOCTRINATION OF IBO STUDENTS--The Nigerian People's Party (NPP) has been advised to stop indoctrinating Ibo students to believe that they are unwanted outside Ibo land. This sort of indoctrination has led Ibo students outside Anambra/Imo states to behave as if they were studying in foreign lands and thereby causing trouble for themselves with their host Federal Advanced Teachers College episode could not have taken place. The Kontagora incident has exposed some Ibo leaders as reckless opportunists and who would like to destroy the Ibo people in order to clinch to power. Otherwise, Mr Okoro said, how could a government that has much to do, could have time to dabble in students politics. Mr Okoro said that since the inception of the Federal Advanced Teachers College, Kontagora the students union has always been led by the Ibos and only when the other students decided to change the leadership of the union did crisis erupt. It is of note for purposes of record that the Imo/Anambra students population is about one-third of the total students population and when, because of the new NPP policy of infiltrating all students union, other students from the other 17 states including Plateau NPP-controlled states joined hands to overthrow the Ibo NPP students leadership there. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jun 82 p 3]

STUDENTS SUSPENDED--A spate of violent demonstrations have been reported in three post-primary institutions in Gongola State within last week. The institutions are General Murtala Muhammed College in Yola, Government Girls' Secondary School in Gombi and Teachers' Training College in Jada. All the form five students of GMCC Yola numbering about 200 have been suspended from the school following the demonstration. According to an official government statement, the disturbances were caused by either misunderstanding between students themselves or between students and school authorities. The report stated that during the demonstrations, government's properties, buildings, equipment and other valuable documents as well as personal effects worth thousands of Naira were alleged to have been destroyed. The vice-principal of the school, however, explained that the students would be allowed to sit for their WASC examinations, adding that the students were suspended because of the deteriorating relations with their juniors. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jun 82 p 13]

CSO: 4700/1505

SENEGAL

ISLAMIC BANK OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BANK'S GOALS, PLANS

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 19 Apr 82 p 4

[Interview with Belkacem M. Boutayeb, general coordinator for West Africa of Dar-al-Mal al-Islam; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] On 2 to 15 April Belkacem M. Boutayeb, general coordinator for West Africa of "Dar-al-Mal al-Islam [DMI]," a new financial institution of Muslim obedience recently created in the Bahamas, made a working visit of cooperation to Senegal.

During his stay, Boutayeb had talks on several occasions with the country's political and religious authorities, stressing the interest which the creation of the DMI has aroused.

Before his departure for Geneva, where the DMI S.A. administrative headquarters are presently located, Boutayeb wished to survey the institution's activities with us.

He also stressed the ethnic and religious bases of the Islamic financial system and the role which DMI could play in the economic recovery of the developing countries.

At the end of his mission, Boutayeb said he was optimistic and very satisfied with the results already registered.

[Question] Mr Belkacem M. Boutayeb, could you tell us the circumstances and the reasons underlying the recent creation of "Dar-al-Mal al-Islam," which, as its name indicates, is an Islamic financial institution?

[Answer] Until recently, in order to have access to the capital markets the Muslims had no choice but to accept using the western financial system. Now, we know that the teachings of Islam and Muslim law consider the practice of interest rates usury, illicit.

Many experiments have been made, notably in the Middle East and in Pakistan, within the framework of Islamic banks in order to test the Islamic financial system.

Convincing results have since been registered, especially by the Faysal Islamic Bank of Egypt and Sudan and by the Islamic investment company created in 1977 in the Bahamas.

Encouraged by these results, a group of dedicated Muslim personalities, headed by Prince Muhammad al-Faysal Al-Sa'ud, son of the late King Faysal of Saudi Arabia, established a financial institution of international dimensions under the name of Dar-al-Mal al-Islam, or the House of Islamic Funds.

[Question] What is its orientation?

[Answer] This institution which was created in the Bahamas on 27 July 1981 intends to meet the legitimate aspirations of the billion Muslims throughout the world.

With capital of \$1 billion, or more than CFA 315 billion, it wants to contribute to the Islamic nations a structured, organized, and integrated financial system in order to permit them, among other things, to unify their economies by developing their complementarity, and, finally, to orient and channel investments in terms of real development needs.

Next it is a question of achieving profitable operations thanks to a sound policy of risk allocation and a modern management system. The savers' money will be invested in compliance with the Sharia.

[Question] Under what organizational form does the DMI think itself capable of implementing the mission which has thus devolved upon it?

[Answer] The DMI acts under the form of a holding company through its operating affiliates which are being created in many Islamic countries.

The administrative and international headquarters is located in Geneva, and the group's affairs have been placed under the control of a supervisory council composed of 18 members elected at annual shareholder meetings.

Operations are subject to the control of a religious council composed of experts in Muslim law in order to evaluate their compliance with the precepts of Islam.

[Question] Are non-Muslims who are governed by other rules for living de facto excluded from the DMI's sphere of activity?

[Answer] Not at all. The founders of DMI particularly insisted on the necessity of cooperating with the peoples of the Book without any religious segregation.

[Question] Isn't the creation of DMI in response to concerns of proselytizing, of religious propaganda, but in a completely new form?

[Answer] That is not at all the case. We are not a religious association but a profitmaking financial institution belonging to the entire Muslim community. Realizing profits for our shareholders is our concern.

Please allow me to remind you that what distinguishes us Muslims from others, is that the different aspects of our life are inspired by our religious education and by the Sunna of Prophet Muhammad (may he rest in peace).

Islam, a religion of tolerance par excellence, has the advantage of containing the rules to be followed both in our social and private lives and with respect to business relations and financial practices.

It has become incumbent upon us to transmit the message of the existence of an Islamic financial system. Now any and everybody has the freedom to choose between two systems of financing. In short, there has been no religious proselytism.

[Question] Doesn't the fact that DMI headquarters have been established far from the Islamic center constitute a self-contradiction? Why the Bahamas?

[Answer] The choice of the Bahamas may astonish all good Muslims, but certainly not experienced international financiers.

So, for financial reasons but also for reasons of neutrality and political security, we preferred to be a legal entity governed by the law of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas.

This choice was also made in order not to experience the influence of such and such a political or religious current.

Nonetheless, one may read in the document of the founder's invitation to Ummat al-Islami that it is their ardent desire to establish our institution's headquarters in future in the holy places of Islam and precisely in Mecca al-Mukarramah, when the structures permit and to the extent that this will not prejudice the shareholders' interests.

[Question] In fact, tell us Mr Boutayeb, how can profits be realized in respect for Islamic precepts? What is the method of investment and reinvestment adopted by the DMI?

[Answer] The Islamic financial system uses the concept of sharing in the profits realized as in the risks of loss, thus creating a direct association between capital and labor based on just renumeration of the shareholder and of the manager of the funds.

The concept of "leasing" or credit leasing is well developed, especially in the financing of industrial projects, particularly as far as equipment is concerned.

Based on the principle that commerce and all resulting profit are perfectly legal, there consequently exist several variants or methods of financing and participation which DMI may put into practice.

In certain cases, the Islamic Bank acts as a shareholder, financing various projects, or as trustee or manager of funds from client savings. It succeeds in covering its administrative expenses and ensuring an entirely legal margin of profit that is reflected in the dividends to be distributed to shareholders and on the profits paid to the clients of Islamic joint deposit accounts (an account blocked for a certain period).

Reserves are formed by the profits realized, and shareholders, as well as clients, have full discretion to reinvest their profits in order to make them produce better results.

DMI will take action in all sectors of the national economies (fisheries, industry, agriculture, trade, etc.), thus responding to the priority concerns of the leaders and of the private sector.

[Question] There were a few restrictions, though...

[Answer] The only restriction concerns affairs closely or indirectly affecting trade in alcohol or pork or games of chance, which are prescribed by Islam.

[Question] What possibility of control do you have on the ultimate use of the funds?

[Answer] Financial institutions owe it to themselves to control the exact use of available funds which are mobilized only for production purposes and not for current consumption. This action will be taken in a direct manner, for example, by purchasing the material necessary to construct a plant, a hospital, etc.

[Question] And the poor fee?

[Answer] The payment of this fee called the "Zakat" is one of the five pillars of Islam and it is incumbent on each of us to pay it. The method of calculating this "Zakat" will be indicated on all profits or dividends distributed.

[Question] Let's talk now about West Africa, of which you are the general coordinator. What reception was the DMI initiative given? Where do you stand at present?

[Answer] The first African countries to respond to the founders' invitation are Senegal, Guinea, Morocco and Nigeria.

The first public subscription of \$2 million launched in Guinea on 1 February has been completely sold. What delights us the most was the large number of Guineans who displayed their confidence in DMI.

In coming weeks we intend to proceed to a similar subscription operation in Morocco and before the end of the year, in Nigeria. Negotiations are in progress with other African countries, and we are confident of bringing them to a successful conclusion.

[Question] And in Senegal, in particular?

[Answer] During my stay in your country, I had the opportunity of talking with the highest political and religious authorities, including the general caliphs of the Tidjaniya Brotherhood and members of the Muridiya Brotherhood.

I also met with various economic operators in Dakar as well as in the interior of the country.

Everywhere I noted a feeling of confidence, of hope for this work whose concern is the welfare of the members of the Islamic nation.

All these contacts established at various levels lead me to believe that the foundations of the Islamic system and the new possibilities which DMI is capable of contributing as a motor of economic and social development, have been perfectly assimilated and approved.

[Question] In Senegal, as in all the other countries, there will soon be created an Islamic Investment Company, a "Masraf" or Islamic bank, and an Islamic Solidarity Company equivalent to an insurance company.

First, public subscription for shares in DMI capital (the current subscriptions) was launched in order to permit the Senegalese and all residents to participate, if only symbolically, in this important financial institution, which is meant to be the Islamic fer de lance in the fight against under-development.

Senegal is the only country where the DMI leaders have agreed to extend the public subscription campaign over a 2-month period because of the situation and local circumstances, but also and especially because of the profound esteem and great respect which the Senegalese president and people inspire in their firm determination for a better and more equitable future. The subscription campaign will end officially and definitively on 30 April 1982.

[Question] How do you perceive your future relations with the other local financial institutions which are governed by a moral philosophy other than that of Dar-al-Mal al-Islam?

[Answer] At all my meetings with the authorities of Senegal's financial institutions, I noted great readiness to cooperate with our group in strict keeping with the Islamic philosophy, by the BIAO [International Bank for West Africa], BNDS [Senegal National Development Bank], and Citybank, among others.

It is our desire to establish cordial and positive relations with all the other banks or financial institutions established in Senegal.

[Question] What, in a word, are the conclusions which you feel capable of drawing from the working trip which you have just made to our country?

[Answer] We feel that our mission will have been completely accomplished if the message is perceived both concerning the financial philosophy that Islam teaches us and the real development objectives that DMI has set itself in Senegal.

I would like, however, to take this opportunity to express my profound gratitude and my respectful admiration for the imposing work undertaken by President Abdou Diouf and his government team. We thank them for the trust and encouragement which they have given our action since the beginning.

9380  
CSO: 4719/853

MAURITANIAN ELECTION HAILED AS INDIAN OCEAN SOCIALIST VICTORY

Victoria NATION in English 17 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

LAST weekend's general election in Mauritius will go down in history as one of the most overwhelming victories ever won in a national multi-party ballot anywhere in the world.

By taking all 60 seats up for election in the Mauritian Parliament, the alliance of the Mouvement Militant Mauricien and the Parti Socialiste Mauricien showed that the people were determined to have radical political and social changes in their country.

At the same time the election result was an unequivocal rejection of the regime and policies of Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, whose Labour Party and its allies had failed abysmally to set Mauritius on the path of prosperity and social justice since the country became independent from Britain 14 years ago.

The MMM and PSM together have achieved a brilliant victory for social progress, a final victory which — as Seychellois President Albert René said in his message of congratulations to the two parties — was the logical result of a long and harrowing struggle in difficult conditions by the people of Mauritius.

It is a victory that will have far-reaching consequences, not only in Mauritius but throughout the Indian Ocean.

By committing themselves to a policy of positive non-alignment, the country's new leaders have struck a resounding blow for the right of small nations in the region to live in peace and total independence, developing their resources for the benefit of their people with no outside interference.

This is a goal which the Seychellois people, too, have fought long and hard to achieve and we rejoice that our Mauritian friends will now join in the common struggle for peaceful and progressive development.

But as we share the elation of victory as the new government of Mauritius gets down to the enormous task of revitalising the country's economy, there is one grave danger that we must never allow to be overshadowed.

The danger, not only for Mauritius but for the whole western Indian Ocean, is that the forces of imperialism will now redouble their efforts to maintain an entirely unjustified hold on the region.

The danger is now even greater than before the election that certain big powers will step up their attempts to destabilise independent nations and bring them within their sphere of influence.

The victory of the socialist grouping in Mauritius comes as a hammer blow

to these forces, who must have been surprised by the strength of popular feeling expressed, if not by the result itself.

Yet, as we have recently learnt to our cost in Seychelles, the forces of imperialism will stop at nothing in their bid to bring what they see as an area of great strategic importance under their domination. And now that Mauritius has joined Seychelles and Madagascar in what could be termed a bulwark against aggression and outside interference, doubtless the forces of imperialism will be more determined than ever to regain their previous status in the region.

And so the people of Seychelles as well as the people of Mauritius must be more vigilant than ever and more determined than ever to defend their hard-earned gains.

As we celebrate a famous victory, we must keep a sharp eye open for the uninvited guests who bring not a message of congratulations . . . but loaded guns.

CSO: 4700/1523

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO BOLSTER FISHING INDUSTRY

Victoria NATION in English 14 Jun 82 p 10

[Text] The Government's fisheries policy, listing seven main objectives, has been made public as an integral part of the overall strategy of continually improving the people's level of income, nutrition, education and social development.

To increase these standards, the policy says the country must reach a high degree of self-sufficiency in food production, use all available human and physical resources to the utmost, reduce the reliance on imports and encourage exports.

The fisheries policy has been drawn up with all this in mind, specially since the fishing industry is expected to be a major weapon in the development battle.

The objectives include the creation of a prosperous industry while at the same time ensuring a sustained supply of fish to the local market at reasonable prices. The local supplies will have to be properly distributed to meet the demands of both consumers and the tourist industry.

Marine resources will be efficiently managed and mariculture, aquaculture and periculture will be promoted.

Employment opportunities in the fisheries sector will be spread out regionally to include permanent settlement in districts and on the other islands.

Another objective is to develop specific fisheries activities vital to certain districts, such as the production of salted dried fish on Praslin and the outer islands.

The necessary legislation will continue to be introduced to enforce the regulations of the Exclusive Economic Zone and to defend the sovereignty of Seychelles' waters.

To ensure a proper running of the fishing centre, the policy calls for a coordination of efforts by the Ministries of Agriculture, Planning and Development, Health and Defence and such parastatals as the National Investment Company, SNIC, the Fishing Development Company, FIDECO and the National Commodity Company, SEYCOM.--SAP

ESSO: 4700/1523

DESTRUCTIVE ELEMENTS TO BE TRIED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 18 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — In a meeting it held in the People's Hall at 5 p.m. late this week the SRSP Central Committee studied the decisions taken recently by the Political Bureau on June 9, 1982, regarding certain elements in national responsibility, after carefully weighing reports on the destructive activities of these elements against the nation, the Central Committee approved the following decisions made by the Political Bureau which had been already broadcast to the nation:

1. To strip them off of any political, civil and military responsibilities.
2. To expel them from the SRSP and its Central Committee.
3. To divest them of their parliamentary dignity and expel them from the People's Assembly.

4. To keep them in custody until trial by a court of law.

The Central Committee also approved a call earlier by the President to wage a merciless war against tribal agitators, those who are engaged in propaganda activities inimical to the Nation, embezzlers of public funds and blackmarketeering.

The President urged Central Committee members to strengthen their efforts and unity, and while praising the Somali people, exhorted them to national unity, co-operation and expanded production in order to attain rapid progress.

MASS RALLY IN  
HARGEISA

Meanwhile, a mass rally in support of the recent decision taken by the national committee for policy, security and

defence was held at the square facing the National Theatre.

According to the regional authority of the North-west Region, the demonstration was attended by party committee leaders, heads of government departments, social organisations, armed forces and numerous people for the city's four quarters with placards and slogans showing their support and satisfaction in the appropriate measure taken against the accused who, in cooperation with foreign enemy agents, attempted to endanger and undermine the sovereignty of the Somali nation.

Addressing the masses, the Regional Party Secretary of Northwest Region Col. Abdalla Haji Ahmed expressed satisfaction with their spirit and national consciousness as well as their confidence in the revolutionary leadership and the party.

The Secretary called on the demonstrators to intensify their struggle and properly act in accordance with the objectives of the 21st October

Revolution in order to root out corrupt elements and ensure stability and tranquility in the country.

In conclusion, Jaalle Abdalla wished the Somali Nation success in unity and face the enemy with one objectivity.

#### **PARTY CONGRESS POSTPONED**

Meanwhile, the Assistant Minister of Information and National Guidance Dr. Khalif Muse Samater, a member of the Organisation and Propaganda Committee for the second Congress of the SRSP, stated that the preparation procedures of the Congress are very promising as the district party cells and job-site party cells have concluded their sessions according to schedule.

Speaking on behalf of the Committee, the Assistant Minister declared that, taking into account the SRSP Central Committee resolution dated 15.5.82, the Congress will be held ten days after the holy month of Ramadhan, and the regional party sessions will take place sometime before the event.

— SONNA

CSO: 4700/1522

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEF

INGWAVUMAN PROCLAMATION SIDELINED--The state president's proclamation removing the Ingwavuma district from the control of the KwaZulu Government has been set aside in the supreme court in Pietermaritzburg. Mr Justice (Millin), sitting with Mr Justice van Heerden and Mr Justice Kriek, found that the state president had acted beyond the powers conferred on him when he issued his proclamation in the government GAZETTE on Monday. The state has given notice of its intention to appeal against the judgment. Mr Justice (Millin) ordered the state to pay all costs as well as those accrued by its employment of two counsels. [Text] [MB010726 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 1 Jul 82]

CSO: 4701/103

## IMPLEMENTATION OF TINKHUNDLA FACING PROBLEMS

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 19 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text]

DESPITE public statements and assurances that the Tinkhundla system of government has been successful, there appears to be some problems over its complete implementation to replace the British system of administration which Swaziland inherited at independence.

The Indvuna Yetinkhundla, Mr Mndeni Shabalala, said his office requested Parliament to allocate E730 000 as its budget for the 1982/83 financial year.

But this amount was reduced to E274 000 by the Budget Committee because some of the Tinkhundla branches were not yet working.

### SYSTEM

When the system was introduced in 1977, it was envisaged that it would eventually replace, all the features of the British type of administration, but up to now little headway has been made to achieve that aim. District commissioners still exists and we still use some of the laws enacted during the British administration.

The system's implementation is being delayed because some senior civil servants are sitting on some paperwork, say some informed sources connected with Tinkhundla.

For the system to function effectively, it is thought that regional administrators in the four districts should be appointed with the status of Deputy Ministers enjoying more power than the present district commissioners.

This idea is believed to be unpopular with some senior public servants who are jealous of the benefits that will be enjoyed by the politically appointed regional administrators.

Mr Shabalala says he enjoys 100 percent support of the chiefs. Yesterday he was due to meet chiefs at Sandeni, Shiselweni District.

Then there is the unexplained relationship between the Tinkhundla Department and the Ministry of Home Affairs which at present is responsible for local administration. Since independence regional affairs have been administered by the defunct Ministry of Local Administration, which has been replaced by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

### DUTIES

With the establishment of the Tinkhundla Department, some of the duties of the Ministry of Home Affairs are being taken over by this office.

In the past, District Com-

missioners supervised local administration in close co-operation with the chiefs.

The Tinkhundla Office is establishing local committees which in some cases involve more than one chief, depending on the size of the Inkundla.

The Minister of Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni, who is a member of the Committee of Seven which toured the country to explain the new system in 1977, has so far declined to discuss this matter to clarify the relationship of his Ministry and the Tinkhundla Office.

When the system becomes fully operational, the office of District Commissioner will be abolished and replaced by the Regional Administrator who will be responsible to the Indvuna Yetinkhundla under the Prime Minister's Office.

#### QUESTIONS

The change from Permanent Secretary to Principal Secretary is part of the plan

to change the administrative structure.

There is also the question of whether the Committee of Seven succeeded in trying to explain clearly to the people how the system would work, especially the electoral process. Some people have since criticised the system of electing members of parliament. When the elections were held in October 1978, many people were under the impression that the elected candidates would automatically represent them in Parliament.

It was only later that it dawned on the electorate that there was an electoral college which elected Members of Parliament from among the candidates elected by the people.

The Indvuna Yetinkhundla has said that the Committee of Seven held two meetings at each Inkundla and explained how the elections would be conducted.

Since then the committee has never addressed Tinkhundla.

#### PROCESS

However, Mr Shabalala conceded that more meetings should have been held to explain in more detail how the electoral process worked.

In spite of these setbacks, the system has succeeded in returning the country to parliamentary government and Mr Shabalala said the next elections would be held under it some time next year, subject to His Majesty's direction.

However, Mr Shabalala conceded that a lot of work remains to be done before the system is implemented fully. He recalled that during his recent address to the nation at Lobamba Cattle Byre, His Majesty had made it clear that the system would be retained as a means of Government and that plans were underway to make it more effective.

CSO: 4700/1524

## SWAZILAND

### DEATH SQUADS THREATEN KA-NGWANE CHIEFS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

A NUMBER of chiefs and other pro-unification South African Swazis have been threatened with death.

Some of those threatened with death have fled their homes, according to sources from KaNgwane.

The threats, believed to have been made by forces loyal to former KaNgwane chief executive councillor, Mr. Enos Mabuza, followed the announcement by the South African Government last week that KaNgwane and the Ingwavuma will be incorporated into Swaziland.

#### Killers

The sources said the forces were determined to kill all leading personalities who favour incorporation and destroy their properties.

The sources also refuted Mr. Mabuza's recent claim that out of about 20 chiefs in KaNgwane only two wanted incorporation. In fact, the source, said only 12 chiefs there were against the unification while 15 are in favour.

In a reference to the referendum demanded by Mr. Mabuza to test the views of South African Swazis on the unification,

the source dismissed such an idea.

"There was no referendum when the Swazi land was arbitrarily annexed into South Africa. So, why a referendum when the land is being returned to its rightful owners," he asked.

In a reference to a statement by the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) expressing its opposition to the unification of the Swazis, the source expressed surprise at such an outburst.

These, he said, were the people who run to Swaziland to seek protection whenever things become more difficult for them in their own country.

Children of such prominent black leaders in South Africa as Nelson Mandela (ANC leader serving life sentence on Robben Island) received their education in Swaziland.

He added: "Numerous other South African freedom fighters have been granted political asylum in Swaziland. The people (the AZAPO) are now biting the hand that feeds them."

The source described the deal with South Africa as a break-through. But, he said it was also a big challenge to the Swazi nation.

CSO: 4700/1524

SEMINAR WARNED TO 'KEEP A WATCH ON NUMBERS'

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

**DELEGATES to a top-level seminar yesterday predicted a bleak future for Swaziland — unless steps were taken to deal with the population explosion.**

Leading personalities from a cross-section of Swazi society were taking part in the seminar on Law and Population at Kwaluseni Campus.

Speaker after speaker expressed the view that unless the government took urgent steps to introduce appropriate programmes, the population situation would reach crisis proportions.

The question of the incorporation proposal, which it is understood will mean an other 750,000 new citizens, was discussed at length.

The seminar discussed the findings of a recent survey conducted by the University of Swaziland. The survey was the brain-child of the Law Department of the university.

It studied population as related to law and development.

In his preliminary remarks, the Attorney General, Mr. Patrick Makanza said: "It is a seminar, which in my opinion happens to be taking place, more by coincidence than by design, at the right time for Swaziland because of current developments which make serious discussions on population more urgent. I'm sure you will agree with me that the addition of large numbers of people to the existing population of Swaziland call for more deliberate planning in the political, economic and social spheres.

"In almost every country today the issues of population have become urgent. This is no less true of Swaziland and is perhaps

more true in relation to the Third World, most of which is perilously on the brink of becoming the Fourth World due to poverty, ignorance and disease.

"The concept of population immediately conjures up related issues of resources — limited resources for that matter — as well as political, economic and social aspects and not the least, legal

perimeters, within which, these various aspects are to be controlled in order to yield the maximum benefits.

"These issues require multi-dimensional solutions from various disciplines which are inter-dependant and have to be closely co-ordinated."

The head of the Department of Statistics and Demography in the University, Dr. Erick Huppert, predicted that if current fertility rate trends do not change, the population of Swaziland, excluding the KaNgwane and Ngwavuma people would be million after 78 years from this year.

He said: "I have to shock you a little bit. If the fertility rate doesn't decrease and the mortality rate slightly decreases as it is by the year 2,050, Swaziland will have a population of seven million."

Dr. Huppert further predicted that more than 50 per cent of the population will be below the age 15 by the year 2,000 if current fertility rate trends remain steady.

"This will mean that a smaller number of the population will have to sustain a larger population.

### Complex

He stated that the population is growing quicker than the current development can sustain. He stated that the university was planning to set up a demography unit to study and see the agricultural sector can be improved to meet population growth.

"If all Swazis were unified and if all those areas in South Africa and to become part of Swaziland the situation becomes even more complex. We don't know what the age structure there is," he said.

Dr. Huppert said he tried to do a study of the South African census from a separate volume dealing with Swazis in the republic. He said in 1970, the total Swazi population was reported as 470,000 people. He said the number has risen dramatically to 750,000, as reported in the 1980 census.

"This is a tremendous population increase, the same as we have here. One-third of this number is reported as living in urban areas. It is definitely an area where we have to do a lot of research," he said.

However, Dr Huppert was not happy with the growth rate figures of the South African census.

JUVENILE SCHOOLS 'NOT ENOUGH' CLAIMS JUDGE

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

CHIEF Justice Charles Nathan yesterday appealed to the Government to provide an adequate reformatory institution for juvenile delinquents. Answering questions during the seminar on law and population at Kwaluseni Campus of UCS yesterday Judge Nathan said the "Juvenile Industrial School" and the "Young Persons Prison," in Malkerns were inadequate and the Courts were reluctant to send offenders to these institutions. "It is a worrying aspect that we don't have an adequate reformatory system in Swaziland," Judge Nathan said.

"The industrial school in Malkerns is intended to cater for young people from 14 to 18 and run by the Prison authorities. But it is difficult to distinguish this institution from the Young Persons Prison," Judge

Nathan said. "The Government has played around with his juvenile school, but it doesn't work," he said. "The young people are treated as young criminals. This is one aspect that the Government has to take a serious look into," he added.

### Institutions

The Principal Magistrate, Mr. Ben Dunn said juvenile delinquency has increased dramatically during the last five years. He said during the last five years, more and more young people have appeared in the Magistrates' Courts for various offences including rape and burglaries. He said 80 percent of these cases have an element of theft.

"The absence of a juvenile court system to deal strictly with such cases and the absence of a juvenile institution are matters to be thoroughly

looked into. He said the courts preferred to render corporal punishment to avoid sending youngsters to the institutions in Malkerns. He stated that the law allows for the detention of young people in these institutions for a minimum of two years, something which the court would rather not do as a matter of practice.

"When one traces these young peoples' background, they mostly come from the rural areas. During a short period, one finds that they have accumulated a shocking list of previous offences. He said the Courts find themselves tied up because in a situation like that they cannot suspend or postpone sentences. "This is a growing problem and not enough is being done," he charged.

He said that this applies mostly to male juveniles.

CSO: 4700/1524

## SWAZILAND

### CEMENT PROBLEMS GETTING HARDER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 22 Jun 82 p 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

THE crisis facing the building industry over cement supplies might force government to call a halt to current building projects.

If that happens, hundreds of government workers in the Ministry of Works' building branch would have to be laid off, a spokesman said yesterday.

He said unless an agreement was entered into urgently between government and local suppliers over the price to be charged — or an alternative devised soon — all government building projects will have to be abandoned.

"There is no way we can continue with the work if we do not receive supplies soon," he said.

The spokesman told The Times that realising the possible crisis, representatives of his department had approached authorities for a meeting regarding the issue of cement.

He said: "We have been assured that everything necessary is being done."

According to the spokesman, the problem has been caused by a deadlock between the government and the local suppliers of cement, Inter-Africa, who are agents of Matola Cement Manufacturers, over the new price of

cement charged by Inter-Africa agents.

"Meanwhile the projects are suffering, as we are now relying on the last few bags of cement from the old stock. We have even had to supplement by getting some from other Ministries," said the spokesman.

He explained that the agents had been charging E3.31 per bag of cement until April, when they suddenly announced that the price had gone up and asked government to approve this and put in the gazette. The price they were requesting was E4.10 a bag, he said.

The spokesman said the agents had given as a reason for their application for a price increase, a statement saying the raw material used to make cement, clinker, had gone up in price. But, said the spokesman, government refused to approve this new price, even after discussions.

Said the spokesman: "For this reason, we have not had a supply of cement since the beginning of this financial year, at the end of April."

Recently, a number of private builders and concrete block manufacturers notified The Times of the fact that they had written to the Ministry of Industry

and Commerce to ask for assistance and its advice.

The builders said they had been informed by Inter-Africa that they would now be required to pay £4.04 per bag for all future supplies and that the agents were not prepared to continue to supply them unless they agreed in writing to the new price.

One contractor wrote: "We have always understood that the price for cement in Swaziland was controlled and that any price changes would first be published in the Government Gazette. Therefore, it would appear that we would be quite wrong to accept a price change without the proper official notification and could be assisting in the circumvention of the law by agreeing to accept, in writing, an ungazetted change."

According to the contractors, the agents had pointed out that this was due to a lack of clinker, the raw material from Mozambique, and that as a result,

Matola were no longer able to produce cement themselves but were importing from South Africa in bulk and bagging at Matsapha, thus the need for a price rise.

Wrote one contractor: "Altogether, it would appear that we are now faced in Swaziland with a situation where the producer is attempting to control the supply, set the price and dictate retailers business methods."

To all the builders, the Ministry of Industry replied: "May you be informed that at present moment, the main subject matter, price increase on cement, is at the hands of the high authorities. You will soon be informed of the outcome."

When asked for comment yesterday, a very senior official at the Ministry replied: "You must never ask me things out of my line. I have finished and cannot help you."

CSO: 4700/1524

TENSION BUILDS UP AT POWER PROJECT

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Mandla Magagula]

[Text]

**TENSION is building up between workers and the management of the George Wimpey International, contractors of the Luphohlo Hydro-Electric scheme, because of the management's alleged refusal to discuss the workers' grievances with the Works Council.**

A member of the Works Council, Mr Zeblon Tsabedze, accused the management of ignoring the country's policy of settling industrial disputes by peaceful negotiations instead of resorting to strike action.

Mr Tsabedze said since the four-day strike by workers at the hydro-electric site last month, the management had done nothing to remove the workers' grievances.

He said the administrative manager, Mr Ian Trela who is also secretary of the Works Council, had "consistently refused to discuss our problems."

Mr Tsabedze said the workers' pleas had fallen on

deaf ears despite telling Mr Trela that "our leaders have said we should sit down and thrash out our problems peacefully".

"In fact, Mr Trela told us that the company will do nothing to improve the lot of the workers until it completes its contract in Swaziland," said Mr Tsabedze.

Asked to comment on the allegations Mr Trela said: "As far as I am concerned, the matter has been resolved".

He refused to discuss the matter further and ordered me to leave the premises immediately.

Mr Tsabedze also accused the Labour Department's failure to help in solving

their problems.

He said during the recent strike an official from the department told a delegation of the workers that there was nothing it could do against the company.

"This was discouraging because we thought the Government would protect the interests of both sides," said Mr Tsabedze.

Some of the office staff supported Mr Tsabedze and said workers were unhappy about the way Mr Trela was handling their problems.

The Labour Commissioner, Mr Ralph Bhembe, said the workers should channel their complaints through the Works Council.

CSO: 4700/1524

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

AIR TALKS CONCLUDED--The Swaziland delegation discussing assistance to Royal Swazi Airways by Lufthansa, concluded its discussions in Cologne yesterday. An agreement has been reached on a German training programme for personnel development and a proper in-depth study for future operations and requirements. The delegation is led by Dr Victor Leibrandt, Minister of Works, Power and Communications. The delegation is flying from Germany to Holland.  
[Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 23 Jun 82 p 16]

CSO: 4700/1524

MUSLIM COUNCIL GETS NEW LEADER

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA) has a new Secretary-General following the resignation of Sheikh Mohammed Ali early in the week.

According to a statement issued in Dar es Salaam at the end of a one-day BAKWATA Executive Council's extraordinary meeting on Monday, the Council accepted Ndugu Ali's offer of resignation.

It said the former BAKWATA Deputy Secretary-General, Sheikh Adam Nasibu, has been appointed Secretary-General.

It was claimed that Sheikh Mohammed Ali was connected with a workshop of young Muslim authors who wrote books that allegedly mixed religion with politics.

The Executive Council which was attended by 75 members, also banned members of the "Workshop of Islamic Book Authors" from working in any BAKWATA institution in the country.

The statement also said the extraordinary Executive Council meeting also suspended the chairman of the workshop, Ndugu Mussa Mdidi from Executive Com-

mittee membership and dismissed his assistant, Ndugu Mtengwa Burhani

It said Ndugu Burhani, who was BAKWATA's Education Secretary and Executive Secretary, would be investigated for his alleged involvement in misappropriation of the organisation's property.

It also said BAKWATA no longer recognised the activities of Professor M.H. Malik, a former teacher at Kinondoni Secondary School and workshop leader and author, but who is no longer in the country.

Meanwhile, the Executive Council meeting has appointed a twelve-man committee to draft proposals for re-organising the Council's structure and reviewing its Constitution, according to the statement.

The committee, has been given six months to complete the work.

The statement said BAKWATA's 1973 constitution would continue to be used instead of the new one, adding that elections under the new constitution that were taking place in the regions should be stopped immediately.

REACTION TO BUDGET SPEECH

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Mkumbwa Ally]

[Text] Wage earners have commended the Government decision to maintain the existing tax rates next financial year but some economists have expressed guarded optimism over the budget and the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) announced in the National Assembly on Thursday.

Office workers and men on the streets interviewed in Dar es Salaam yesterday welcomed the 1982/83 revenue and expenditure proposals tabled by Finance Minister Amir Habib Jamal describing the proposals as "a people's budget."

"In fact, I had taken a pen and paper to list down the new prices", a Dar es Salaam office worker who maintains a family of five said.

"We had been conditioned to this anxiety about new prices each time the Budget is presented... the people were rather disappointed that that was not the case this year", commented Professor Kami Rwegasira of the Institute of Finance Management (IFM).

One Western diplomat said of the Budget, "It is a wise and unusual government that knows when people have reached the limit of how much can be taxed.

But Professor Rwegasira said the freezing of tax rates "makes up curious" because it would be difficult to hold down recurrent Government expenditure at the projected levels ~~on account of inflationary factors~~.

"As a result, I guess, there will be more Government borrowing from ~~b~~ flaming inflation. I would not be surprised if the fixed rate of money supply is exceeded", he pointed out.

The Professor thought commodity prices were likely to rise because the Budget was not co-ordinated with the National Price Commission. "Last year, for example, the Price Commissioner allowed new increases over those determined by Budgetary projections", he recalled.

He said this interrupted the objectives of the fiscal policy, adding that new prices granted by the Commission must consider earlier prices announced in Parliament.

Ndugu Rwegasira said SAP had good objectives but pointed out that these would not be achieved without explicit implementation discipline.

He, however, hailed as positive proposed measures to restrict foreign exchange allocation; production and export incentives; and the trimming of overhead costs in parastatal organisations.

Another economist said he was not surprised by the tax freeze because wage-earners were already heavily taxed. 'There is virtually no more taxing to do', he said.

He said SAP was welcome on short-term considerations but added that the programme's long-term implications must be analysed to ensure that the ground gained was not lost.

The Union of Tanzania Workers Organisation (JUWATA) Secretary-General, Ndugu Joseph Rwegasira, described as sadening proposals to close down some industries and the shelving of proposed projects.

'The closing of industries means lay-offs and suspension of projects implies reduced employment prospects...No labour movement would applaud this', he explained.

He added, however, that the decision was "a necessary evil" on account of the country's difficult economic situation.

The Acting Head of the Dar es Salaam University Economics Department, Dr. B.J. Ndulu, said the Government decision not to raise tax rates was consolated by the hope that the proposed economic rehabilitation plan would increase production to create a wider tax base.

"When industrial capacity utilisation reaches say, 60 per cent the volume of production would expand, allowing collection of huge Sales Tax...The implication is to tax new products rather than redistribution", he explained.

Dr. Ndulu, however, cautioned against further devaluation of the shilling, saying that the exercise should halt at 20 per cent devaluation which must be spread over a long period.

"Massive devaluation at a time will prove disastrous rather than advantageous to the economy", he said.

CSO: 4700/1521

ISLES BUDGET SESSION ENDS

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakutii]

[Text]

THE Zanzibar House of Representatives has approved the Appropriation Bill allowing the Isles Government to draw 1,364.2 million/- out of the Consolidated Fund for public expenditures for the 1982/83 financial year.

The Bill also empowers the Zanzibar Minister for Finance to re-allocate certain appropriations or effect supplementaries if he thinks they are necessary in the public interest.

The House, which wound its three-week budget session here yesterday, also approved the Financial Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act of 1982 which revises the schedule of fees for registration of business names, marriages, divorces and stamp duties.

Presenting the Bill to the House, Finance Minister Mohammed Ramia said the slight fee increases were intended to meet operational expenses of the Administrator General in preparing registration deeds.

Closing the session, the Leader of Government Business in the House, Ndugu Ramadhan Haji, appealed for disciplined use of approved funds to avoid over-expenditures.

He said ministries should strive to operate within the approved expenditure levels because the Treasury would not be in a position to approve supplementary votes.

The Minister told the House that shortage of trained manpower and foreign exchange would continue to affect the performance of Zanzibar's key production sectors during the year, but said efforts were being made to train the required personnel and to give priority to necessary imports.

He said during the 1981/82 financial year, there were 142 students pursuing various technical courses in the Mainland's institutions of higher learning and 90 others were abroad.

Ndugu Haji also informed the Representatives that the government was evolving a programme to absorb school leavers in state farms and teaching in an effort to tackle unemployment among primary school leavers.

The House adjourned to a date to be announced later.

CSO: 4700/1521

FUEL SHORTAGE HITS ATC

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

AIR Tanzania Corporation (ATC) yesterday announced the cancellation of some domestic flights following the shortage of jet fuel and non-availability of watermethanol.

Announcing this in Dar es Salaam yesterday, Air Tanzania General Manager Bakari Mwapachu said the reduction of the airline's daily requirement of 33,742 litres of jet fuel to 17,210 litres per day adversely affected domestic and regional flights.

Jet fuel shortage and non-availability of watermethanol, he explained, would ground the entire F27s fleet, the aircraft that extensively covered the domestic network.

He added that the Boeing 737 and Twin Otter fleet did not need watermethanol.

As a result, Ndugu Mwapachu said, ATC will cancel today's Boeing 737 service to Mwanza, also the Fokker-Friendship services to Songea and Tanga.

He said that a Twin Otter will operate the Bujumbura flight instead of a Fokker-Friendship and services to Mafia, Dodoma and Kilwa normally operated by

a Twin Otter will be put off.

The General Manager said that the Musoma, Mwanza and Tanga services operated by Fokker-Friendship will be cancelled.

He said that ATC had no specific explanation as to when the fuel and watermethanol situation would come to normal. "Extended shortage of these may mean total grounding of the airline's fleet.

The airline was forced to cancel its flight to Mahe, the Seychelles, last Sunday because there was no fuel, he said.

ATC cancelled flights to Lindi, Nachingwea, Zanzibar, Pemba, Dodoma and Tabora yesterday, he said.

Ndugu Mwapachu said that the airline was forced to terminate a service in Tanga that normally turns round at Kilimanjaro because of non availability of watermethanol.

Asked to comment, the Managing Director of BP Tanzania, Mr. M. Callander, said since the jet fuel stocks were not that good "there was no alternative but to cut down ATC's demands."

BP Tanzania is supplier of jet fuel to Alitalia, the Dutch Royal Airline (KLM), Swissair, Air India, Lufthansa, Zambia Airways and Uganda Airlines, he said.

The Chairman and Managing Director of Esso Standard, Mr. Peter Tristem, said that the jet fuel position was not all that comfortable. "But we have been assured that some jet fuel will be made available sometime during the week," he said.

He said that foreign airlines supplied jet fuel by Esso Standard had been co-operating very well by lifting their own jet fuel before flying into the country.

Esso Standard supplies fuel to British Airways, Air France, Pakistan International, Scandinavia Airlines, Sabena, Aeroflot and Ethiopia Airlines.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Tanzania Petroleum Development Corporation said in the city yesterday that the Tanzania and Italian Petroleum Refinery (TIPER) had some technical difficulties and was short of imported refined products.

CSO: 4700/1521

PREMIER EXPLAINS FOOD SITUATION

Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE country imported 310,785 tonnes of grain in the 1981/82 season to offset shortages, the Prime Minister Ndugu Cleaopa Msuya, said yesterday.

He told Parliament in Dar es Salaam that drought, excessive flooding, bad weather and crop attack by pests had contributed to the food shortage in the country.

Targets for the marketed amount of grain during the season were not met, and the National Milling Corporation (NMC) bought from growers only a total of 159,044 tonnes of food against earlier projections of 171,222 tonnes.

Ndugu Msuya, tabling the estimates of his office to a full morning session, explained that even if the projected purchases were met, the country would still have to import food.

The food was imported from several friendly countries and some was brought in through the World Food Programme (WFP), he said.

Ndugu Msuya said Shinyanga, Mwanza, Morogoro and Rukwa regions were attacked by an outbreak of armyworms which attacked the crop in the fields and the notorious American beetle, *Prostephanus truncatus*, alias *Scania*.

People in areas which were hit by drought were provided with food by the government after their crop had failed on two successive seasons.

A total of 21,100 tonnes of food were distributed to eight regions as follows: Dodoma (9,452), Lindi (2,016), Shinyanga (2,000), Tabora (2,000) and the rest to Mara, Arusha, Singida and Mtwara, the Prime Minister said.

Ndugu Msuya told the House that initial reports on the crop position in regions were encouraging for some.

Rukwa, Ruvuma and Iringa regions had received enough rainfall and had started harvesting, he said.

However, he added that Lake Zone regions, central and southern regions did not receive enough rain and the respective authorities in these regions should work out ways of buying food from endowed regions.

The Prime Minister explained that reports had not yet been received from northeastern regions.

He directed that when faced with the problem of food shortage in future, Tanzanians should consider the following:-

- Buying all the food crops in regions blessed with good harvest.

— particularly Iringa, Ruvuma, Mbeya and Rukwa, and having it soundly stored and distributed to the urban areas and regions with a shortage;

- plugging all the outlets which allowed food to go out of the country through smuggling;

- continuing with efforts to grow crops such as bananas, cassava and potatoes in areas with enough water and wherever suitable;

- encouraging the growing of drought-resistant crops in areas with less rainfall;
- growing crops suited to the local weather and ecological conditions;
- clearing hurdles which stood in the way of ensuring smooth purchase of food from growers, and particularly stopping buying crop on credit and instead pay spot cash to motivate peasants;
- ensuring that crops bought were safely stored, transported through reliable means and distributed along established channels.

The Prime Minister emphasised that bodies responsible for handling food, crops at all levels, financial institutions and regional and district leaders should ensure that the process of purchasing and

handling crops was more efficient this, than, last year.

It would be an unpardonable offence if undue red tape, laxity and negligence frustrated efforts in collecting harvested food and cash crops produced by growers through their additional efforts this season, he warned.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to peasants and their respective leaders for the good work done in the last, and this, season which had shown an increase in cash crops such as coffee and food crops such as maize, potatoes and cassava.

He explained that Tanzanian peasants had continued to contribute towards the survival of the country in the face of the difficult economic situation and unfavourable weather conditions.

CSO: 4700/1521

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

TWO NEW MP'S--President Nyerere yesterday nominated Brigadier Yusuf Himid and Ndugu Daudi Ngelautwa Mwakawago National Members of Parliament with immediate effect. A State House statement issued in Dar es Salaam said Mwalimu made the nominations under the Union Constitution which empowers him to nominate 20 members from Zanzibar and 10 others from the Mainland. The statement said Ndugu Himid would be the eighteenth nominated MP from Zanzibar while Ndugu Mwakawago becomes the eighth from the Mainland. Ndugu Himid is the head of the Tabora Brigade of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) while Ndugu Mwakawago is the Party Chief Executive Secretary. Ndugu Mwakawago, who was the incumbent MP for the Iringa Urban seat in the 1980 elections was defeated by Ndugu Amrani H. Mayagila. [Text] [Dar-es-Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 22 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1521

UGANDA

DEMOCRATIC PARTY, JOURNALISTS URGED TO COMBAT VIOLENCE

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 1 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Asuman Nakembo]

[Text] Opposition Members of Parliament and their supporters in the Democratic Party (DP) have been told to rise against violence in their areas and help the government in combating crime.

Addressing journalists in Kampala yesterday the Vice President and Minister of Defence, Mr Paulo Muwanga, expressed deep concern over what appeared to be deliberate lawlessness in some parts of Buganda.

He pointed out that of late there has been a serious hunt for supporters of the UPC in Buganda and said:

"Their houses have been attacked and in certain cases the UPC supporters have lost their lives."

But he warned: "The situation must be arrested immediately. I appeal to supporters of the Democratic Party and their representatives in Parliament to rise against violence."

Mr Muwanga observed that DP had always thought it fit to remain silent whenever acts of this nature took place in Buganda.

"But it is difficult to believe that these acts are perpetuated against UPC supporters without the knowledge of the DP supporters. It is most unlikely that DP does not know that these acts are taking place in Buganda.

"I therefore appeal to the opposition party whose members mainly come from Buganda to do everything possible to assist government in its efforts to rid Buganda of these crime waves which are politically motivated."

"The Vice President assured the nation that already all the brigade commanders were responding positively to President Obote's call to members of the armed forces to follow his new guidelines in matters concerning security and the civilian population.

He, however, called upon the local press also to contribute "your share in condemning these acts of violence unreservedly. You have the means if you have the will," he said.

Mr Muwanga cautioned some local newspapers to refrain from being used by some cheap politicians some of whom he said were criminals in disguise.

He warned those local journalists who may be interested in encouraging violence "the moment you do so you are digging your own grave. Therefore don't associate yourselves with crime."

He revealed that the UPC had so far lost a big number of its supporters and named some of the most recent incidents in Busiro county, Mpigi District and other areas in Kampala District.

He added that a few days back a UPC chairman was gunned down at Abayita-Abab Ababiri, another one was gunned down at Najanankumbi and over the weekend a UPC chairman was abducted and shot at Nsimbe on Kampala-Masaka road.

"It is clear that all these acts are politically motivated but on our part we are committed to following the guidelines recently laid down by President Obote and the UPC policy of no revenge."

Mr Muwanga re-assured the journalists that everything was being done to ensure that relationship between the army and the civilians "is as good as it should be. But let civilians not invite bandits in their own areas," he said.

He told the people encouraging violence: "The UPC government is here until the year 1985 and we are not going to give up no matter how many UPC supporters are killed."

CSO: 4700/1463

UGANDA

IDA GRANTS 70 MILLION DOLLARS FOR ECONOMY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Jun 82 p 16

[Text] Support for economic recovery in Uganda will be continued through a 70m dollar credit, the International Development Association (IDA) announced here.

In June 1981, Uganda introduced a financial programme to revive the depressed and faltering economy. This programme, which involved floating the Ugandan shilling, removing administered price controls, increasing agricultural producer prices, utility tariffs and interest rates and reforming taxation has helped start an economic revival. It was supported by an IMF stand-by arrangement and by reconstruction lending. This first round of assistance of 72.5m dollars was approved in 1980.

As a further step the Uganda government announced a two year recovery programme in April 1982 designed to channel domestic resources and external assistance into sectors and projects most likely to raise production and improve the country's foreign exchange position. Priority is to be given to the production of export crops, basic consumer goods, building materials and agricultural inputs and the improvement of transport and communications. Resources will be concentrated on the most urgent rehabilitation needs. The recovery programme was also the government's basic document at a consultative group meeting convened by the World Bank on May 18 and 19 in Paris.

The government will use the IDA Credit over a nine month period to finance the importation of essential agricultural inputs, spare parts and raw materials necessary to stimulate production in line with its recovery programme. The programme will also strengthen the government's capacity to formulate and implement policies and programmes in the critical areas of pricing and marketing of export crops, administration, planning and foreign exchange allocation, semi-public organizations and external debt management.

The IDA credit is for 50 years including 10 years of grace; carries no interest but bears a small annual service charge of 0.5 percent on the undisbursed balances of the credit and 0.75 percent on the disbursed balance.

CSO: 4700/1463

ROLE OF CO-OPS IN COUNTRY CALLED VITAL

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 3 Jun 82 p 16

[Text] The Permanent Secretary Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing, Mr John Okodoi, has stressed the role of the co-operative movement in the rehabilitation and reconstruction programme.

He was opening the 18th annual general meeting of the Uganda Co-operative Central Union (UCCU) Ltd at Cooperative Union hall here.

Mr Okodoi said the government, having reviewed the sad state of affairs during the past Dark decade, has considered the co-operative movement as one of the basic centre pieces of this country's economic rehabilitation and reconstruction.

The permanent secretary who deputised for the Minister, Mr Yona Kanyomozi, emphasised that they had a challenging task to perform their role positively in accordance with the government policies and to the satisfaction of the masses.

Explaining that unions were a democratic controlled form of business, Mr Okodoi said their board of directors must preserve the democratic control of their members by representing them in many executive duties of the management.

He entrusted the board of directors of UCCU with the task of deliberating, reaching decisions and giving instructions to the management as a board and not individuals.

He said the board of directors should set clear cut and unambiguous policies to delegate sufficient authority for the union's management to perform efficiently and effectively.

Mr Okodoi further outlined the board's challenging tasks and said they must evaluate the performance of management against set policies, the agreed plan of action and the annual approved budget.

He focused their attention on the union's deficit of 6.6m/- operational loss of 10.7m/- and the misappropriation of 8m/- during the 1980/81 season and said these should be urgent and immediate issues for examination.

He called upon the delegates to discuss the issues at length and take corrective measure which should be followed up by the union's board of directors.

The permanent secretary advised them to identify good men and women who understand the intricacies of the union's business.

On the powers of the management and the board, Mr Okodoi advised the delegates to decide as a matter of policy what powers the management should not assume behind the directors.

He noted that there was a general tendency for managements to feel free and give themselves and their staff loans without considering the adverse implications to the union's finances if such loans were not repaid.

The permanent secretary advised the union to diversify its functions by looking into the possibilities of manufacturing animal and poultry feeds, fertilisers, dehydrating or packaging vegetables, producing farm implements and going into agricultural export trade.

He commended the union's decision to go into partnership with Uganda Bags and Hessian Mills, Tororo, Uganda Tannery, Jinja, plans to start a 2,000 beef cattle ranch at Kigumba and an industrial estate at Nalukolongo.

CSO: 4700/1463

UGANDA

BRIEFS

RAILWAY AGREEMENT WITH TANZANIA--Kampala, June 5--Ugandan and Tanzanian railway officials have signed a memorandum of understanding to establish a second railway route for Uganda through Tanzania, Uganda Radio announced here yesterday. It gave no details but stressed that opening the second rail route to the sea for Uganda would not mean that the landlocked country would stop using its traditional route through the Kenyan port of Mombasa. The radio said the importance of the Kenya-Uganda railway in Uganda's trade transactions was recognised. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2904, 8 Jun 82 p 16]

CSO: 4700/1499

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS RECEIVED BY BRUSSELS PAPER

PM021503 Brussels LE SOIR in French 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Zaire: Postponement of Deputies' Trial"]

[Text] The trial of 13 Zairian deputies accused of trying to form an opposition party has been postponed to 28 June according to one of the accused's two Belgian lawyers.

The trial was due to start in Kinshasa on Saturday. Mr Robert Goffin and Mr Eric Vergauwen, the two Brussels lawyers, who have still not obtained visas from the Zairian Embassy in Brussels, had asked for the trial to be postponed.

In addition, according to Zairian sources in Paris, 12 doctors considered to be the ringleaders of the strike which was staged last week at the Mama Yemo Hospital in Kinshasa have been arrested.

According to these sources their colleagues are being questioned by the police, but a number of officials are apparently reluctant to conduct these interrogations for fear of being included on a "black list" drawn up by the medical corps and of subsequently being deprived of medical care.

The Zairian Government, which is refusing to give in to the striking doctors' demands, has apparently requisitioned 32 practitioners.

Cancellation of All Gun Licenses

On the basis of reports that some containers brought into Zaire "without adequate checks" contain arms and not goods, the Zairian Government has decided that all gun licenses will be cancelled and that measures governing the possession of weapons will be revised, including those relating to missionaries and diplomats.

In addition the cabinet has decided to review and strengthen legislation on the residence and movement of foreigners in the mining cities and in Inga (lower Zaire). Unemployed foreigners and bogus businessmen will be expelled from the national territory.

The government spokesman justified these decisions by the resurgence in fraudulent exports of precious substances and by the "alarming" appearance of an illicit influx of forged foreign currency.

THREE FINANCING AGREEMENTS WITH FRANCE SIGNED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 6 May 82 p 7

[Text] At the conclusion of their meetings, Yoka Mangono, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Jean-Pierre Cot, French minister for cooperation and development, who presided over the greater Franco-Zaire Mixed Commission, expressed their satisfaction over the results obtained.

They emphasized that the results constitute an important step for the stimulation of Franco-Zaire cooperation. The joint communique published at the end of this session indicates that the negotiations took place in atmosphere of great frankness and friendly cordiality. This made it possible to strengthen Franco-Zairian cooperation and renew new perspectives for it, especially in the priority areas of the rural development plan, transport and communications, mines, energy, industry, public health and training.

At the conclusion of the meetings, Mangono and Cot signed three financing agreements whose total was not made public. They also signed three agreements for cooperation in the field of higher education.

At the conclusion of all these meetings Mangono had a brilliant reception at the Intercontinental Hotel in honor of Cot and his delegation.

Numerous state officials, members of the diplomatic corps as well as Zairian experts serving on this mixed commission, attended this reception.

During his toast, Yoka summed up the work of the seventh session of the mixed commission and expressed his satisfaction at the results obtained.

Cot left Kinshasa Tuesday at 11:15 pm for Paris. Shortly before leaving Kinshasa, the French minister declared that he believed in Zaire since it is a country with bright prospects and which possesses all the means to raise itself to the rank of great nations. Zaire has all the resources it needs, large natural and human resources, particularly since its human resources are made up of a very young population. He also thought that Zaire was capable of overcoming its difficulties. Concerning the results

of the seventh session of the greater mixed commission, he stated that the two sides were satisfied since they show the desire of France and Zaire to further their collaboration.

The latter is carried out on several levels: political, cultural, economic, etc. Concerning the financial level of French cooperation in Zaire, Cot stated that at present, in view of the international economic situation, the coverage, which varies between 350 and 450 million French francs, will be maintained at this level. This amount covers the financing of plans and loans.

9772  
CSO: 4719/967

UNION LEADER WARNS TEXTILE WORKERS NOT TO STRIKE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 6 May 82 p 2

[Article by Elonga Adjadje: "UTEXCO: A striking decline!"]

[Text] Kombo Ntonga Booke, general secretary of the National Union of Workers of Zaire, has for some time been making an inspection and information tour of the capital enterprises. While this tour should also be considered a means of making contact with the newly elected leaders of the trade union organization in Zaire, it should be agreed that the presence of a leader among the working masses is a stimulant which brings new inspiration and encourages production during this period when all efforts are being deployed for the success of the national development plan.

Last Monday Citizen Kombo visited four textile factories of the UTEXCO group, namely UTEXCO, Zaire Print, Tissakin, and Zaitex. During meetings with leaders of these different production units, the UNTZA general secretary was able to define the difficulties hampering these factories' full functioning. For example, the current situation at UTEXCO is most alarming since the greater part of production is stored in warehouses because of the lack of buyers. This means that 600 million reserve zaires are stagnating in this factory's warehouse. There is also the competition from sellers of secondhand clothes (tombola bwaka).

At Zaitex and Tissakin, the problems are more in the field of organization and planning. Production is well marketed despite the fact that the turnover has somewhat declined as a result of the reduction in orders. Despite everything, the leaders of these two factories are confident of the future, since there is a brisk demand by businessmen for their range of production (bags and blankets).

Before meeting the workers of UTEXCO, Zaire Print, Tissakin, and Zaitex to respond appropriately to workers' grievances, the UNTZA general secretary, of course, had to inform himself about the general trends in these enterprises. Thus, in a word, Citizen Kumbo explained the trade union role, which is to defend the material and moral interests of its members. And this defense can only be carried out well when workers show discipline, respect for plant property, a professional attitude, etc. Discussing trade

union unity, the speaker stated that following MPR views of the revolution, the UNTZa urges policies of cooperation, of good organization of trade union delegations, and said that arbitrary action would never be tolerated. That is why he asked, among other things, the leaders of Tissakin to review their decision to dismiss two substitute trade union delegates, reported to have committed a serious error.

After having warned his audience against politicians acting in poor faith, against false rumors and unfounded accusations, the UNTZa general secretary turned to questions from workers. The grievances he heard can be summed up in inadequate wages, problems of health, transport, job classifications and other social benefits. Citizen Kombo answered all the questions and explained the period of crisis that not only Zaire is traversing but all humanity. However he did recognize that, at the end of each year after the enterprises had made up their annual statement of affairs, nothing should prevent paying workers an annual bonus. He reassured his questioners that their grievances were well founded. That is why the leaders of the National Federation of Workers in the Textile Industry and the social partners of this sector are reviewing the collective contract of the UTEXCO sector, and local agreements can be added to it, according to the situation in each enterprise. It should be mentioned that during this informal dialogue with the textile industry workers Citizen Kombo stressed trade union procedures, warning workers against barbarous strikes, which have no place in the Republic of Zaire.

The UNTZa general secretary was accompanied on his trip by his deputy, Citizen Ilunga; by the city secretary of UNTZa; leaders of the national textile workers federation; and trade union employees of Ngaliema.

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CSO: 4719/967

ZAIRE

CALL TO KEEP JMPR PATROLS HONEST

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 May 82 p 2

[Article by Mbulumbulu Mulamba: "Patrols and Honesty"]

[Text] Last Friday the district office of Mandrandele Tanzi at Lemba learned of a strange scene which took place among elements of the JMPR [Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution]. Very early in the morning, there were words between these militants in the presence of the district chief and the section commander of the gendarmerie. Someone from CADER [expansion unknown] had just taken a sum of money from the pocket of his friend. The latter objects, threatens, throws a few punches. Confusion reigns. What is the situation, really? It was not long before things were straightened out. The previous night's booty was the source of disagreement. In fact, it was the aggrieved one, according to the other, who had pulled the trick. "He ran off with all the money we took in last night..." The commandant looks around wonderingly. He must surely be used to this kind of scene. They go to the district chief who says not to try to mix oil and water; and at all events he was going to register a complaint with the zone commissioner. The aggrieved one also threatened to get in touch with the municipal authorities.

This scene, which at first sight might appear funny, makes one stop and think. It appears that the first aim of the JMPR elements on patrol is to get money. In fact it is rare that after a night on patrol they bring back any suspicious characters to their headquarters. Understood this way, it is a matter of peaceful citizens who were unable to pay the ransom demanded of them. And the real troublemakers move about freely during the night and commit their misdeeds without hindrance.

It is regrettable to note that despite numerous appeals for order made by the authorities, the situation is simply getting worse. The authorities in charge should see to it that the JMPR elements are properly trained. Discipline and vigilance should be their watchwords, since a patrol carried out by undesirable elements could turn out badly.

9772  
CSO: 4719/966

NEW GAS-GENERATING ENGINES PRESENTED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 May 82 p 8

[Article by KILUBUKILA NKUNDI: "EVA [Evrard Co] gas-generating engines presented during an official ceremony"]

[Text] "Our country is making many financial sacrifices to meet its energy requirements. Our monthly fuel bill for energy requirements has kept rising since the boom in petroleum prices. We, therefore, attach great importance to any effort to lighten our difficulties," said Matadi Wamba, state commissioner for energy, at the CCIZ [International Trade Center of Zaire] last Monday evening, during the official presentation of vehicles by Zaire Tubetra, demonstrating the new technique of using EVA gas-generating engines to run vehicles, electricity-generating assemblies, and tractors without using oil for fuel.

The ceremony was attended by three members of the Executive Council, namely, state commissioners Mata a Nkumu of the PTT [Postal, Telephone, and Telegraph Service], Makolo Jibikilayi of environmental conservation and tourism, and Matadi Wamba of energy, not to mention numerous representatives of agroindustrial enterprises and representatives of the diplomatic corps accredited to Kinshasa.

On this occasion four speeches were made: Eric Lambion, managing director of Zaire Tubetra; Citizen Bemba Saolona, president of ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises]; Willy Evrard, president of the Evrard Trade and Industry Co (Andeene, Belgium); and Citizen Matada Wamba, respectively.

Before thanking the members of the Executive Council and the president of ANEZA for the interest they had shown in this project, the managing director of Zaire Tubetra emphasized in his speech the great honor and pleasure the company feels in presenting for the first time to Zaire a new technique which should allow the country to produce energy wherever needed with raw materials that are available in great quantity on the spot. In his turn, the president of ANEZA stated that his association intends to encourage such private efforts likely to help the country in the face of the current world economic crisis.

J. M. Van Den Abeele, engineer, made a technical presentation concerning the production of EVA gas-generating engines, and there was a demonstration of the ability of the wood-burning gas-generating engines to propel vehicles and to turn and power electricity-generating assemblies. This ended the outside ceremony, in the square in front of the CCIZ.

Introduced during World War II in 1940 by the Evrard Co, the project for construction of current, modern gas-generating engines adapted to the difficulties of obtaining oil for fuel, is just what is needed, especially in the hinterland. In addition to making it possible to economize, it offers numerous benefits to companies. For all these reasons the group of agro-industrial companies, SIPEF [expansion unknown] situated in the east of our country, showed particular interest in these gas-generating engines. The Zaire Tubetra currently handles the commercial representation for these gas-generating engines while preparing to assemble them on the spot.

9772

CSO: 4719/966

CURFEW IMPOSED FOR MINORS IN CITY

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 May 82 p 2

[Article: "CADER [expansion unknown] placed at disposal of town commandant"]

[Text] Last Thursday at the City Hall a large meeting having to do with the problems of security of property and persons was held under the chairmanship of Sakombi Ekope, regional chairman of the MPR and governor of the city of Kinshasa, in which the battalion commanders of the gendarmerie and the commissioners of the capital zone participated.

During that important meeting the chief of the Urban Executive stressed particularly the need for harmony in relations between the municipal authorities and the commanders of the gendarmerie section of the city of Kinshasa.

The city's first official called for a monthly meeting of the regional security council to review the general situation in the city.

The governor decided to place the CADER at the disposal of the town commandant in order to permit the gendarmerie to carry out a thorough-going and vigorous program to protect property and persons.

He also asked the zonal commissioners and the population as a whole to support the gendarmerie for the complete success of this wide-ranging action, whose success the authorities are taking for granted.

On this same subject of security, the urban authorities announced that, pending the publication of the decree regulating the movement of minors, there would be a curfew beginning at 8:00 pm Thursday 29 April, throughout the whole city of Kinshasa, forbidding the movement out-of-doors of children unaccompanied by their parents. The regional chairman promised the city commandant his whole-hearted and sincere cooperation for all the actions he would take on behalf of the Kinshasa population. The deputy governors of the city, Kpama Baramaoto Kata and Nzita Pwati, as well as the city commandant, Colonel Banzenge, attended this meeting.

9772  
CSO: 4719/966

AGENTS HARASS MARKET WOMEN

Inshasa ELIMA in French 5 May 82 p 9

[Article by N'zinga Nsingi: "Who Maintains the Price Jungle in Kinshasa?"]

[Text] Plummeting purchasing power of the greater part of the population, excessive price increases in stores, shops and markets; that is the current socioeconomic situation in Kinshasa. And when called on to identify those who are responsible, it is dishonest merchants who are quite frequently mentioned. But actually one should not fail also to cite the Economic Affairs inspectors. In fact the latter in their way are encouraging the decline in living standards of the Kinshasa population.

The Economic Affairs inspectors appear unequal to their official task of enforcing prices in all markets, stores and shops. Or rather, they carry out their functions with excessive zeal in the little markets where they easily intimidate the mamas that have taken to small-scale buying and selling in order to feed their children, or other "economically disadvantaged persons." Thus, Economic Affairs inspectors are often a nightmare for small traders.

But they fall down on their job even worse when they are faced with the "economically strong" who always know how to soften them up without much difficulty. Thus, the Economic Affairs inspectors help maintain the Kinshasa price jungle. In fact, all the managers of the stores in the center of the city recognize what Economic Affairs inspectors are: they are men who lose their bearings at the sight of the coin of the realm. To these managers, the strict tone of the Economic Affairs inspectors often represents nothing more than a demand for a high sum of money to maintain silence. And practically everything is taken care of in this atmosphere. Prices do not go down. On the contrary, they keep rising, according to the moods, the days and the months. Those who ought to see that prices are respected are satisfied to say nothing and do nothing on receipt of a sum of money or a gift in kind. And more and more expatriots are starting to stick out their chest and take advantage of the innocence and "easy-going nature" of the people of Zaire, that is, the Economic Affairs inspector who agrees to be corrupted into failing to perform his duty.

If one must continue to argue that in its current organization the Economic Affairs urban division still has a justification for existing, then it is time to strengthen it by replacing "weak persons" by more honest inspectors and by giving these latter the means to act with integrity. Or, if not, then it is more than necessary to create another body which will carry out the functions of Economic Affairs and show greater seriousness in intent. It involves the socioeconomic situation of nearly 3 million inhabitants of Kinshasa, and indeed, our national prestige.

9772  
CSO: 4719/966

## BRIEFS

SALARY INCREASES FOR BREWERS--Effective immediately, the personnel of the Bralima, Unibra, SBK and Brasimba breweries will enjoy the following increases: 30 percent in contractual wages, 42 percent in housing allowances and 6 to 8.5 percent per child in family allowances, according to the collective contract governing the industry, signed Tuesday at the Zoo, between the National Workers Union of Zaire (UNTZA) and the companies. Bralima pays its workers family allowances covering 14,000 children; Unibras, for 12,000; Brasimba, for 4,000; and SBK, for 1,460. Bralima and Brasimba were represented by Poma Apotsa, personnel director of Bralima. SBK was represented by Citizen Nzuzi Mbuila, chief of personnel. The UNTZA was represented by Mebwe Elongo, Lulupepe Kaniam and Kitari Mayangisa, national secretary and deputy national secretaries, respectively, representing the Federation of Brewery Workers. In his talk, Citizen Wembo Maungu, manager of ANEZA [National Association of Zairian Enterprises], who had represented the employers at the negotiations, expressed his satisfaction, on the one hand, for the brewers' efforts to improve their workers' living standards despite the difficulties of the current economic situation and, on the other hand, for the wage unification which, he stated, allows workers who are employed in the outlying regions to enjoy the same benefits as those working in the capital. Before urging the workers to increase their dedication to work, Citizen Mebwa congratulated in the name of UNTZA the managers of the four breweries for the comprehension they showed, which made it possible for both parties to sign the agreement. Bralima employs 4,000 workers; Unibra, 2,500; Brasimba, 600; and SBK, 300. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 6 May 82 p 9] 9772

CLEANUP OF KALAMU--In addition to the elections and the salongo, security also constitutes one of the points on the program of the tour that Citizen Sakombi Ekope, regional MPR chairman and Kinshasa city governor, is currently making. At Kalamu, which he visited last Tuesday, the chief of city administration deplored the insecurity of property and persons and announced the launching of an operation to clean out the vagrants throughout the 24 zones in his jurisdiction. The CADER [expansion unknown] was placed at the city commandant's disposal for this purpose, to carry out a continuing and vigorous action to protect property and persons. Citizen Sakombi Ekope stressed the active participation of men and women militants in this struggle against lawbreakers and in strengthening security consciousness. Since the trip is to heighten the awareness of the masses in

view of the coming elections, the Kinshasa city governor constantly calls the voters' attention to the choice to be made of their representatives, at the level of zonal councils as well as at the level of the Legislative Council, because, he says, it would be unfortunate to elect persons who previously had confused the public treasury with their own personal funds. The governor ended last Tuesday's working session by urging the Kalamu population to participate extensively in the collective work of salongo. Sanctions up to imprisonment will be leveled against those who resist. Yesterday he met with grassroots leaders of the zones of Kinshasa, Lingwala and Barumbu, gathered at the Zeka bar. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 6 May 82 p 7] 9772

EXILED OPPONENT ON AID--Paris, June 8--Zairean exiled opposition leader Paul Mokede today appealed to European countries to halt their aid to President Mobutu Sese Seko and "suspend military agreements tying them to the Zairean dictator." Mr Mokede, leader of the Lumumba-Congolese National Movement (MNCL), accused Mr Mobutu of selling his country to the main multinational companies to satisfy his own needs." "While the human rights situation continues to deteriorate in Zaire, many people were detained again last week" in preparation for the president's current visit to Asia, including China, Mr Mokede said. (A.F.P.) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2904, 8 Jun 82 p 21]

OFFICIALS DISCHARGED--Citizen Salumu Amisi and Koyi Mosindo, deputy governor of Shaba region and Tanganika sub-regional commissioner respectively, have been suspended from their positions in accordance with two departmental decrees signed Friday by Professor Vunduwe Te Pemako, state commissioner for territorial administration and vice first state commissioner. Citizen Mbalanga Hahe Mombongo Lia, new deputy governor of Shaba, arrived in Lubumbashi Sunday to replace Citizen Salumu Amisi. Citizen Mbalanga has up to now been an adviser in the territorial administration department. On his arrival, Deputy Governor Mbalanga was greeted by Citizen Massibu Kundi Ay Mataya, regional chief, Citizen Koyagiélo Gbase, urban commissioner, and Colonel Akeye, commander of the 8th Military District. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18 May 82 p 47] 5671

WEATHER CAUSES FOOD ANXIETY--Ecological conditions in the Kivu region which have remained almost constant over the past decade have suddenly changed this year, at least as far as the southern region is concerned where a veritable drought has prevailed in defiance of the forecasts of farmers half of whose crops are now definitely jeopardized. The most affected areas are Kabare Center, Ikoma, Izege, Chiherano and Nya-Ngezi in Ngweshe, not including Bukavu or centers for children afflicted with kwashiorkor. In the mountainous Kivu region, food deficiency diseases constitute a very serious problem. As for limiting the immediate effects of the food shortage, it is necessary to at once plan for the sending of foodstuffs to the affected regions for stocking purposes. These foodstuffs would be sold at readily accessible prices as soon as the main dry season begins. As for the effort to reestablish the ecological balance in the region, it would be desirable for the executive council to at once implement all the environmental protection measures already taken. In a more concrete manner, it is urgent to prohibit systematic cutting down of trees and the alteration of natural waterways in order to encourage the local agronomic services to gradually move forward toward the artificial "forestation" of bare areas and toward the establishment of green belts around populated areas that do not now have such forestation. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 18 May 82 p 37] 5671

WHEAT SEEDS FOR PEASANTS--At the conclusion of the next harvest the Matadi Flour Mill (MIDEMA) which is experimenting with wheat cultivation in the North Kivu area will proceed to the distribution of selected seeds of this produce to the peasants involved in the plan, according to the general management of MIDEMA at Kinshasa. In this phase of the popularization of wheat cultivation, MIDEMA plans to train about 32,000 peasants in the cultivation zone. According to the same source, the seeds will come from hardy, high-yield types of wheat that were tested in the North Kivu station. Until now the MIDEMA has kept a certain number of types for carrying out its vast wheat cultivation project on an industrial scale in this subregion. [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 5 May 82 p 9] 9772

CSO: 4719/966

ZIMBABWE

NKOMO WANTS ALL-PARTY PROBE

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

**BULAWAYO.**  
THE Government should set up an all-party commission to find out why a "dark cloud" is looming over Zimbabwe.

The ZAPU president, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said yesterday that the current wave of robbery in the country should be looked at as a national problem which should be solved through a united effort.

He was speaking to more than 2 000 people at the Hyde Park cemetery in Bulawayo during the burial of Mrs Loisa Sihwa, an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a central committee member of the party who died in Harare last week after a short illness.

Also present were several Members of Parliament, the Mayor, Councillor Naison Ndlovu, and several ZAPU central committee members.

Dr Nkomo said Zim-

babwe should remain a country capable of solving its own problems rather than demolish itself through partisan criticisms.

"We should look for ways to build up this country and not dwell on accusing each other.

"Nobody wants to support robbers and if we do not entertain the truth about these problems and work for solutions, we will be treading on the wrong path which will draw us back.

"These people who are destroying Zimbabwe do not seem to be found, yet we have law enforcement agencies. We should look into why they are not apprehended."

Dr Nkomo called for the enlistment of local people into the police reserve units and greater co-operation among the people, police, soldiers and councillors to create a stable Zimbabwe.

CSO: 4700/1525

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES CRACKDOWN ON PROFITEERING

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE Government will step in and undertake the distribution of goods where there is profiteering in the present system, President Banana said yesterday.

Opening the third session of the First Parliament of Zimbabwe, he said legislation would be placed before Parliament for the establishment of a State trading corporation and a small enterprises development corporation.

While the trading company would undertake trade with other countries and operate in Zimbabwe at both wholesale and retail levels, the other company would assist in developing the growth of small co-operatives and provide assistance for small businesses, especially those established on co-operative principles.

Steps would be taken to set up State industries in certain sectors to produce goods required by the Government at the lowest possible cost to the Exchequer.

"My Government will undertake research to establish the cheapest and most efficient sources of supply, having regard to quality, price and delivery time and methods of production," President Banana said.

A thorough investigation was being carried out into the purchasing policies and procedures of the

Government and para-statal organisations so as to rationalise and centralise them to achieve maximum cost benefit.

The Government had also set up a broadly-based Prices Board, representative of the public and private sectors, to advise it on all economic issues relevant to price control policies.

The President said a price control mechanism was necessary to ensure fair and reasonable prices both for necessities and also for commodities to improve the quality of people's lives.

In pursuance of the country's policy to expand trade abroad and to maximise foreign exchange earnings, the Government would continue to appoint trade representatives in foreign countries.

It would also continue to conclude trade agreements with other governments and encourage both exporters and importers to increase the flow of trade with the countries concerned.

The funds generated from commodity aid agreements with international agencies and foreign governments would make possible the importation of fertiliser, machinery and equipment essential for development projects in

both the public and the private sectors.

Further commodity aid agreements were being negotiated and would be brought into effect soon.

This year marked the start of a new, crucial phase in the development of the people and the country.

The Government intended to participate more directly in the building industry. The Ministry of Construction would assume increasing responsibility for the erection of Government buildings, using its own construction teams, he said.

While the initial emphasis would be in the rural areas, construction in urban areas would also be undertaken by the ministry to an increasing extent.

The Government would continue to encourage the formation of village development committees to enable local communities to participate in decision-making, identify local needs and implement solutions.

It was the aim of the Government to promote income-generating activities in the rural areas and to launch a vigorous literacy campaign. Plans for the establishment of preschools were underway.

The Government would accelerate the process of

emancipation by identifying and removing all customary, social, economic and legal disabilities preventing equality between men and women.

African customary law would be reviewed, particularly in the spheres of divorce, custody and guardianship of children and ownership of property.

A youth development programme would be implemented by providing relevant training and putting the Zimbabwe Young Peoples' Service Programme into full operation. Ten provincial and eight district skills-training centres would have a total intake of more than 11 000 trainee youths. Youth brigades would be formed throughout the country.

President Banana said the Government intended to review all existing land tenure systems and to formulate a system of tenure for resettlement areas which would eventually provide the basis for a unified land tenure system.

In addition, efforts would be concentrated on an expanded resettlement programme and on bringing all available land into productive use.

The Agricultural Finance Corporation Act and the Farmers' Stop-order Act would be amended to allow the AFC to lend money to communal and small-scale farmers on the security of special stop-

orders. These would not require registration, but would give the AFC the same rights as creditors holding registered stop-orders.

It was Government policy to provide free primary education throughout the country so that every child was educated. To achieve this, all communities, in the rural and urban areas, would be expected to make some contribution.

The Government would control the Medical, Dental and Allied Professions Council. Legislation would be drawn after consultations with interested parties had taken place.

The Government would also initiate collective and co-operative schemes for the production of building materials, the construction of new houses and the improvement of existing homes. Loan facilities would be extended to cover a wider cross-section of the community.

The economy was being constantly monitored and the Government was aware of dangers, which if not checked, could inhibit prospects for real growth.

One of the most important dangers was inflation, and the Government had already increased interest rates and embarked on new measures designed to influence and control prices and incomes.

Good progress had been made in processing the pledges at the Zimcord in March last year.

Aid programming discussions had been successfully concluded with all those countries and organisations which pledged financial resources at the conference.

So far, out of the entire Zimcord pledge, a total of \$480 million had been committed to agreed projects. "This rate of commitment is regarded as very satisfactory," President Banana said.

He announced that two commissions would be established for financial matters. These would be a Tax Commission to examine the entire fiscal system, including the system of subsidies and distribution of subsidy benefits, and a Monetary and Financial Commission to inquire into the monetary and financial sector so that the Government could establish a suitable policy framework to assist in the achievement of its economic and social objectives.

The President pointed out that if the economy was to continue to grow, greater emphasis would have to be placed on development and mobilisation of local human resources. The Government was already forging ahead with its programmes aimed at providing and enlarging skills development centres and training institutions, both in public and the private sector.

Expansion programmes

had already started at Harare Polytechnic and the Bulawayo and Kwekwe technical colleges. Intake figures at the colleges had also expanded and the racial balance considerably improved.

A start would be made on the establishment of a Technical Teachers' Training College which would reduce the country's dependence on foreign technical instructors. The Government also had plans to set up an Institute of Textile Technology at the Bulawayo Technical College next year.

Plans were under way for the establishment of technical colleges in Gweru, Mutare, Hwange, Chinhoyi and the Lowveld. The one at Gweru was expected to be opened in 1984. The new colleges would bring into focus trades which were essential to modern Zimbabwe.

Information services would continue to be expanded in order to ensure the dissemination of Government policy and to assist in the reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes. Radio 4 would be devoted to a full-time education programme to reinforce educational services in the remote areas.

Community radio and television sets would be installed at growth points throughout the country. Mobile cinema units would be increased to provide a more frequent service in the rural areas.

ARMY, POLICE SAID 'OUT OF BOUNDS'

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 82 p 5

[Text] The defence force, the police, the offices of the Prime Minister and the President and the prison services will not open to investigation by the Ombudsman "for the time being" because such investigations might "be detrimental to the security of the State," the Minister of Justice, Mr Simbi Mubako said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

The minister was defending this clause of the Bill in its committee stage from attack by members of the Republican Front.

The clash provided the first division called in the House since it began sitting on Tuesday, as well as the first signs of friction within the chamber between the Republican Front and the independent alliance of former RF members who sided with the Government on the issue. Mr P.K. van der Byl (RF, Kadoma/Chegutu) said that if these sections of the Government were protected from investigation by the Ombudsman, "is there a great deal of point in having an Ombudsman Bill at all, other than as a purely cosmetic exercise?"

The issue of the exclusions of these sections of the Government had been raised by RF leader Mr Ian Smith (Southern) in the second reading debate on Thursday, said Mr Van der Byl, but he found the minister's answers then unsatisfactory.

'Abuses'

He said it was in the spheres of the defence force, the police and the prison services that the "worst and most grievous abuses of power could take place and where these abuses of power could most grievously affect the private citizen."

Would it not be in these areas that "the real power" and the consequent potential to commit serious abuses lay? he asked.

"It is, therefore, our contention that in these spheres perhaps the private person should be protected by the Ombudsman more than in any other," Mr Van der Byl said.

Mr Mubako said that the reason for excluding the services from investigation was "above all, security."

#### Security

"For the time being it is not possible to extend jurisdiction of the Ombudsman to the services because it might have the result of investigating the activities of the defence forces and the police and the prison services too much to the detriment of the security of the State," Mr Mubako said.

He also pointed out that the Bill made provision for the President to allow the Ombudsman to investigate the areas in question.

For the time being however, he believed it better than the Ombudsman confine his activities to "ordinary civilian" sections of the Government.

Mr Van der Byl said that if the provision to give the Ombudsman the additional jurisdiction was contained in the Bill, the Government should extend that jurisdiction now.

#### Issue

"What is the issue that suddenly might make it desirable to do so in the future when it is at present anathema?" he asked.

Mr Mubako also said that if the areas concerned were allowed to be investigated, the Ombudsman would be flooded with complaints.

Prisoners would complain over the fact that they were in prison and those apprehended by police would complain simply because they had been arrested.

Mr Van der Byl replied that there was already provision in the Bill for "frivolous" complaints to be disposed of. He said the minister was "missing the point and obscuring the issue with a very erudite mass of verbiage."

Mr Mubako recalled the 1969 Rhodesian republican constitution which had also had provision for an Ombudsman but also without jurisdiction to investigate the armed service or the police.

Brigadier John Probert (RF, Borrowdale), the RF's new Chief Whip spelt out what he called "a postulation" for the minister to consider.

"Suppose the President's motorcade was on the way back from Marondera and on one of the people traveling in the motorcade opened up with his gun on a car that didn't get out of the way, and injured one person, or suppose that a person did not get out of the way fast enough and one of the guards put his rifle butt through the windscreens and assaulted the persons in the car, would the Ombudsman be committed to investigate?" he asked.

Pressed

The minister, on being pressed by Brigadier Probert, replied that the guards in question would not be subject to investigation by the Ombudsman. The brigadier reacted with: "Is that justice, is that right, is that correct?"

Mr Paddy Shields asked the minister whether the clause in question conformed with the Lancaster House agreement, but he was not answered.

The chairman of committees, Mr James Bassoppo-Moyo put the clause to the House and Mr Van der Byl called for a division but no vote was taken because the independents, ZAPU, and the UANC siding with the Government meant that less than 10 votes would be opposed to the clause, and the clause was carried.

Line-Up

As the eight RF MPs began lining up on the one side of the House and the rest on the other side, Mr Dennis Divaris (Independent, Kopje) began to call for a point of order, but was drowned out by Mr Van der Byl, who called out loudly that Mr Divaris could not make a point of order during a division if he was "uncovered" (without his hat on).

The Committee Stage was carried without any amendment.

Mr Mubako asked the House for permission to take the Third Reading immediately but Brigadier Probert objected, and the Third Reading will be taken on Tuesday next week.

CSO: 4700/1525

ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE ACCUSES SA OF GERM WAR

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende — in a speech read on his behalf by Zimbabwe's ambassador to the United States, Dr Elleck Mashingaidze —

accused South Africa of using bacteriological weapons in its war against SWAPO and Angola.

He also expressed grave concern about South Africa's nuclear weapons capacity.

The minister said it was the duty of all United Nations member states "to desist from all military co-operation with the racist regime, including in the nuclear field".

Failure to do so would be a great blow to all efforts to curb nuclear arms proliferation.

The minister said Zimbabwe was "gravely concerned at the acquisition by the racist South African regime of the capability to manufacture nuclear weapons".

He added: "We have no doubt that the adventurist and desperate apartheid regime would use them to unleash a nuclear holocaust."

He also conveyed Zimbabwe's concern about the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological weapons.

It was no secret, he said, that South Africa had resorted to using bacteriological warfare, especially in Angola, "in its quest to destabilise the Southern African sub-region".

He called for negotiations on an international treaty prohibiting the possession and stationing of such weapons in other countries.

Regional campaigns against armament were important. Dr Mangwende underlined Africa's intention to stay a nuclear-free zone, following a UN resolution adopted in 1977.

"We also vehemently condemn the nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa," he said, urging UN member states to discourage "these two pariah states" from conducting secret nuclear weapons research and development.

Turning to the Indian Ocean, a UN-declared zone of peace, the minister accused the superpowers for continuing to "violate the sanctity of the Indian Ocean."

CSO: 4700/1525

SCHOOL IS CLOSED AFTER PROTESTS

Harare THE HERALD in English 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

MARLBOROUGH High School in Harare was closed yesterday after trouble among the pupils.

Schoolchildren of both races said the trouble began when black pupils demanded equal rights, an equal number of prefects, the right to choose their own prefects and more black teachers.

A pupil said: "We were told this morning that the school was being closed until Wednesday and that all the sports fixtures for the weekend have been cancelled.

"All the boarders have gone home and there are no pupils at the school."

A police spokesman said yesterday: "Police have been to the school to investigate the incidents, but they were asked

not to intervene and they agreed to withdraw on the understanding that they would return if the situation deteriorated."

Marlborough is being turned into just an A-level centre, a process that started this year.

The regional director of education for Harare, Mr Jonathan Gapara, yesterday refused to give details of the trouble at the school.

"As far as the Ministry of Education and Culture is concerned, I have made my report to head office on what is happening at the school. We have made certain decisions and that is that.

"We are bringing the situation under control and any publicity might prejudice the situation."

CSO: 4700/1525

ZIMBABWE

LOCALLY MADE FIREARMS TO BE WITHDRAWN

Harare THE HERALD in English 18 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

BULAWAYO

LOCALLY manufactured firearms are being withdrawn because they are "unsafe", Central Firearms Registry and police sources have confirmed.

None could estimate the number involved.

The guns, all sub-machineguns, are licensed as semi-automatic machine pistols with the registry. They are Cobra, TS-3, Commando, LDP, GM 15 and Scorpion. The sources said there were thousands of them in circulation among private citizens.

This is the first time anything has been said about the firearms being declared unsafe. People who have been trying to re-register the guns have been simply turned down.

Thousands have given up trying to re-register and are handing them in to police stations before the re-registration deadline expires.

Local manufacturers cashed in on the lucrative firearms market during the liberation war when the Rhodesian regime could not import enough guns because of the United Nations embargo.

A CFR source said: "We regard the guns as not a good weapon for home protection. They are not safe at all and are dangerous to their handlers."

He could not say how the decision to withdraw them had been reached, but "I can assure you this decision was made high up".

Police sources in Bulawayo said there was a "steady stream of the guns being handed in by people who could not re-register them.

CSO: 4700/1525

STATE SEEKS \$51 MILLION FOR PAY RISES

Harare THE HERALD in English 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government is seeking an extra \$51 million to cover teachers' and soldiers' pay rises and the cost of the military demobilisation programme, which is taking longer than expected.

Defence spending has jumped by \$21 million — \$12 million for salaries and the remainder to cover the cost of personnel awaiting discharge from the army — according to a second set of supplementary estimates placed before the House of Assembly yesterday.

The Ministry of Education and Culture is seeking a further \$26 438 000 to cover pay awards while the Ministry of Local Government and Housing has requested \$1.5 million more to pay for the construction of a teacher's house at each of the 356 new secondary schools in communal lands.

This is covered by a grant from the Swedish government.

Other supplementaries are: Parliament \$498 000; Prime Minister's Office \$18 000; Economic Planning and Development \$102 000; Agriculture \$478 000; Natural Resources and Tourism \$92 000; Cabinet Office \$190 000; Mines \$500 000; National Supplies \$82 000; Legal and Parliamentary Affairs \$65 000; Housing \$40 000.

The Cabinet Office needs the allocation to pay for the cost of insignia for honours and awards.

The Ministry of Mines wants \$500 000 to get the newly-constituted Mineral Marketing Corporation off the ground.

Speaking during the debate on the estimates, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for defence, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said demobilisation could be completed by the end of this year if all went smoothly.

The delay was "to ensure that when the exercise is done the people who get demobilised are adequately catered for in terms of providing job opportunities and training facilities".

During the vote on the additional money for the Cabinet Office, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, was asked for details of the insignia for which the money would be used.

### *'Deserving'*

Mr Mugabe said it was intended to make the awards to "men we deem deserving" during the second independence anniversary celebrations, "but we were not quite ready with the persons and the numbers".

The only award made so far was the Gold Chain of the Grand Master of the Zimbabwe Order of Merit to President Banana.

The Appropriation (Second Supplementary) 1981-82 Bill passed through its first, second and third readings.

During the second reading debate Mr Ian Smith (RF, Southern) said the use of special warrants by some ministries to obtain money should not be condoned by the Ministry of Finance.

"The use of a special warrant is a procedure which is only used in exceptional circumstances because once used it means that Parliament has been by-passed," he said.

Parliament should be reluctant to act as a "rubber stamp". He looked to the Ministry of Finance to safeguard the tradition of Parliamentary control.

If ministries needed extra money it meant that they had not accurately forecast their requirements originally, Mr Smith said.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Economic Plan-

ning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, said the supplementary estimates did not arise because of carelessness on the part of the Government.

"In certain circumstances it does happen that the estimates do not take into account everything since they are made by human beings."

Mr Malianga assured the House that his ministry would give "very serious care" to estimates in the future.

The Government's estimated expenditure for the year ended June 30 will be about \$1 687 281 000 — a 3 percent rise on the original figures presented last July in the Budget.

CSO: 4700/1525

EMERGENCY POWERS TO BE RENEWED

Harare THE HERALD in English 11 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE present state of emergency will be renewed before it expires on July 25, President Banana said yesterday.**

Opening the Third Session of the First Parliament of Zimbabwe, he said the security situation in the country demanded that the emergency powers continue so that sterner measures may be taken to protect the country.

"Therefore the House will be asked to renew the present state of emergency before it expires at midnight on July 25."

He said there were a number of armed bandit groups roaming the country and harassing the civilian population.

"My Government is determined to take whatever steps are necessary to deal with the people responsible for these anti-State activities, whether they are politically motivated or otherwise.

"These actions not only cause suffering to the people, they are also detrimental to the development of Zimbabwe."

Anyone or any group, which engaged in activities prejudicial to good government in Zimbabwe or the maintenance of law and order would be met with the full force of the law.

The defence of the country was the responsibility of all the people. It was therefore imperative that a programme of military training involving sections of the population other than the regular defence forces be initiated.

The Government had plans to establish a people's militia. Paramilitary training would be given to able-bodied men and women in a continuing exercise that should be enthusiastically welcomed by all patriotic Zimbabweans.

The integration of separate forces into the Zimbabwe National Army and the Air Force of Zimbabwe had now been completed. The work now had to be consolidated with an emphasis on training and discipline, and the maintenance of the highest military standards.

The army and the air force were being re-

organised to a size compatible with the country's population and economic strength and having regard to geo-political considerations.

A programme of training and re-equipment was being undertaken to produce a defence force capable of dealing with any foreseeable threat to national security. "My ministers responsible for security have full powers to act swiftly and effectively," the President said.

The House would be asked, within 14 days of the sitting, by a resolution in terms of the Unlawful Organisations Act, to confirm President Banana's declarations earlier this year that certain companies were unlawful organisations.

The exercise of restructuring the Zimbabwe Republic Police would be continued. The support unit would be substantially expanded and as many ex-combatants as possible would be recruited into it.

The police reserve would be restructured with a view to streamlin-

ing its present cumbersome composition. It would be entirely non-racial and Zimbabwean citizens of all races would be encouraged to join to assist regulars in their task of maintaining peace and order.

The Government intended negotiating extradition agreements with neighbouring and selected other countries to facilitate the return of fugitive criminals to stand trial or serve their sentences.

On foreign affairs, the President said the Government had continued to resist bloc politics in international relations. It had instead espoused non-alignment as a positive force in the world at the moment.

It would continue to be closely involved in efforts to liberate Namibia and South Africa.

The Government would continue to work ceaselessly to see that a fair and just solution was found to the Namibian independence dispute and to ensure the liquidation of the abhorrent system of apartheid.

CSO: 4700/1525

END